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Dr A A Bell



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Sept 30th. 1847.

New York City

Sept 30th 1847

W. H. Bell

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D. A. Bell
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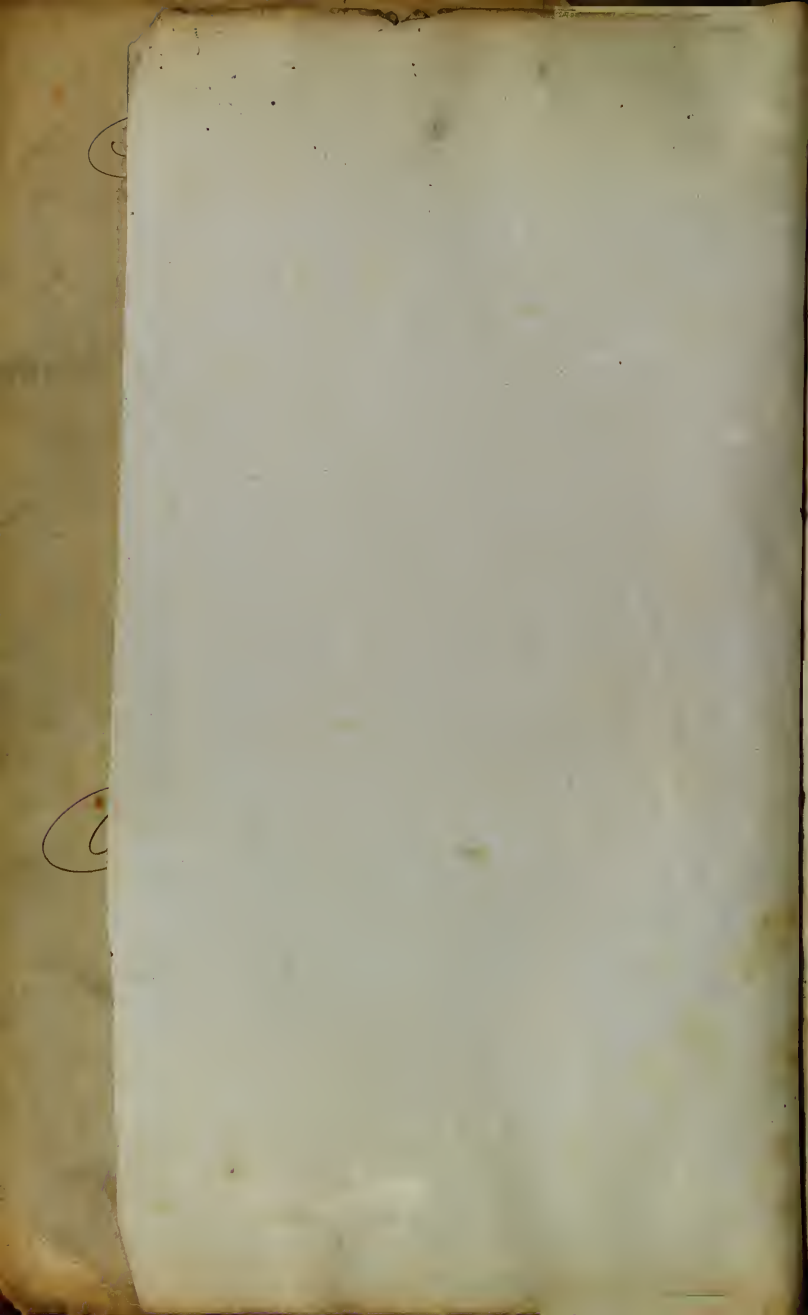
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Prof Valentine Mott's Lectures

on

Surgery. New York. 1847-48

Anatomy of The Head.

Cranial and Facial regions.

Integument of Cranial region—The scalp seldom or never sloughs, because of its wonderful vascularity. The scalp is formed, 1st by integument. 2nd. Adipose tissue remarkably dense formed in shut sacks, very liable to erysipalous inflammation. 3rd. Cellular or filamentous tissue. This tissue extends over the entire body. The arteries creep along in and under the filamentous tissue. Large tumours frequently arise from this tissue, which give but little pain,

causing the vessels to expand, if the vessels lay under the pericranial aponeurosis, then great pain would ensue. 4th. Epicranial aponeurosis. The head is injured and great pain follows (situated in this structure) phlegmonous inflammation will be the result, producing severe pain. The only treatment is a free incision through the scalp, let the matter flow out and apply a poultice, this will give immediate relief. 5th—Pericranium.

It is nothing but justice to Dr. Mott to say that these isolated sketches does not do him represent him fairly.

Pathology

Porrigo—(Ullian's) *Tinea capitis*, *Crusta lactea*, are varieties of this disease. The integument is hardly affected, may however make its way through into the adipose tissue. This disease

presents the appearance of honey comb, and usually affects children; will frequently extend itself through a family of children - It is a contagious disease, and may be ~~spread~~ spread by using the same comb or brush. What is true of this disease, if not timely arrested, it is liable to ~~the~~ spread to other parts of the body.

Treatment

The first indication, is to alter the condition of the part diseased. The head should well washed with strong soap suds then wiped dry. The head in most cases should be shaved, which is indispensable.

The Unguentum Hydrargyri Nitrici (Nitron ointment) is a very good remedy, rubbed upon the part. When there is an ointment applied, an oil silk cap should be worn upon the head, which facilitates the cure, by keeping the parts moist and protected. If it produces too much heat it should be removed, and replaced at such times as the case will admit - The head should be washed as often as every other day with a decoction of brand and starch then rub dry. I find the most benefit in the treatment of this disease, from the tobacco Ung. I have never seen a case that would not yield to this treatment. *R. Ol. Tobac. gtt. x.*

Hydr. Precip. Album ℥ii.

Alclips. ℥i.

If the patient is young do not use so much of the oil Tobacco - Infants especially are quite susceptible to the influence of this agent. Indeed unhappy effects may ensue. The syrup of Sarsaparilla, or dock root tea is good to give or combine with the treatment. If the child is nursing it should be weaned, as weaning will not have the same effect. If the child is three or four years old, and an

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Alterative is indicated the Muriate of Mercury (Corrosive Sublimate) may be resorted to with good effect, Combined or given in duck water tea yellow. Always dissolve the Corrosive sublimate in a little of Alcohol before putting it into the syrup, else it will settle to the bottom - Sub. Mur. gr. ii. Mix with a common bottle syrup - duck or Sassa-parilla. The assent of katash should not be given to Children under 5 or 6 years of age - The Mergentum Precipitatum albi is also a good remedy in this affection and in very young and feeble Children to be preferred.

Vascular Sarcoma.

Is a tumor of gradual growth, with an obscure sense of fluctuation, although much harder than fungus hematoïdes. It contains no fluid and if extirpated is very apt to return - May go on to suppuration. Therefore must be extirpated immediately, If possible avoid the large arteries - Always make your incision obliquely through the integument, for if you cut perpendicular you cannot get hold of the divided arteries on account of their contractions - Dress with lint, bandage, and suppuration will ensue.

Osteatoma.

All tumors of the scalp and eye lids which are encysted, commonly called wen - There are frequently several on the head at once. Old people are more subject to them. They are not malignant - Make an incision through the integuments and take hold of the stalk with forceps and twist it out. It is contended that erysipelations inflammation is apt to supervene. Dr. Van Buren in a Chinese lecture observed

The erysipelatous inflammation may be brought by using the common adhesive plaster, which is irritating especially when applied to dressing wounds of the scalp. As a general practice wounds of the scalp should be dressed if the incision will admit of it. When plaster is used, the common, isenglass plaster is the most appropriate, as it is not so irritating. If however they are situated on the eye brows or lids you must dissect them out carefully.

Aneurism by Anastomosis.

Aneurism Maternum, or Mother's mark. The collection and numerous arteries, anastomosing of the radicals, presenting the appearance of the Comb of a Cock's Turkey. Does not pulsate. But if large you can see it though not sensible to the touch. They will sometimes disappear even when as large as a 28th of a piezo, but generally they increase. When however there is only a stain of skin there is no use of doing any thing. In operating always expect them never cut into them. The Kali Purum may be applied, it gives little or no pain & the Kali Purum should be kept nicely powdered in a well stoppered bottle. You had better take mucilage, gum arabic and a pencil over the whole extent. But gum arabic & apply the Kali purum. The actual cautery recommended. When they are extremely large tie the large artery going to the part. This will sometimes stop it out, and is a very valuable remedy when it exists in the orbit of the eye. I might say to the young surgeon, never attempt to take this out alone especially in an infant. As the blood flows freely, use the

child may bleed to death before the arteries
can be secured.

True Aneurism.

is diseased condition of the coats of the artery
producing a tumour. If small cut down
and tie the arteries going into and coming
out of it, but if very large you may tie
the large trunk.

False Aneurism.

Is caused by a wound of the artery, as in the
operation of arteriotomy when the artery
is not entirely divided you should tie above
and below the injury.

Aneurism is one of the interesting
subjects of Surgery - Before resorting to
a surgical operation we should apply or
resort to our medical agent first. Probably
one of our best remedies in this disease is
Stamonia and digitalis in equal proportions
10 drops three times a day. It depresses
the circulation and thus diminishes the
action of the arteries.

Wounds of the Scalp.

Cut wounds are generally very simple
rarely necessary to apply a stitch to keep the
parts in contact, but if it involves muscular
structure and vessels are retracted, it may
be necessary to apply a suture.

Punctured Wounds.

Far more serious. Erysipelatous inflammation
apt to set in. If any infiltration should
take place around the puncture the
incision should be enlarged. An application
of Camphorated spirits greatly promotes
absorption.

Lacerated Wounds.

No matter how much torn, the lacerated portions of the integument should not be interfered with, but let remain. The recuperative power of the scalp is surprising - restoring parts which seemed almost separated.

Dressing Upon the Scalp

Better avoid dressing in all cases where the wound is in a healthy condition. Because union by the first intention will take place.

Phlegmonous Tumour.

Arising from a wound (of any kind) of the scalp always implies that there is inflammation of the Aponeurosis and a filamentous tissue that connects it - Great pain similar to inflammation of the thecal structure of the fingers. John Hunter states this to be healthy inflammation.

Treatment. Make a free incision down to the bone, thus give exit to the fluid, and the pain is entirely assuaged.

Inflammation

is divided by John Hunter into healthy and unhealthy. This is perfectly correct. Healthy inflammation always leads to the same result. It is always more kindly. The nearer it is to the source of the circulation except in case of all the vital organs. Because it is necessary that these parts should be kept in a state of integrity. Hence all injuries in the upper extremities terminate more favorably than in the lower. So Amputations in the lower extremities are more serious, than in the upper.

Mercury by its stimulous effect will destroy, in consequence of the loss of vitality,

of the new formed part - (I suppose destroy the new adhesive.) the more highly organised part resists inflammation very powerfully. Inflammation is prone to be more violent on the side nearest the surface of the body thus making its exit the nearest way. (I suppose any suppurative matter & c.) In inflammation of the liver the matter rarely bursts in the peritoneum, but either through the lungs or by a tumor between the ribs which must be opened when it fluctuates. If inflammation occurs in the rectum, high up, it makes an opening ^{or opens up the rectum} in the rectum. But if low down, by the side of the gut. In gun shot wounds the matter makes its passage the shortest way. Healthy inflammation always does best in sound constitutions - The treatment should not be antiphlogistic when in the suppurative process, as in case of pulmonary disease, in which case tonics and sustaining treatment is to be employed. By which course you will institute an action around it, which stops the suppuration around and in the healthy part - (I suppose the meaning is that in healthy inflammation the treatment should be of a sustaining character.)

Healthy inflammation exists in three different states - 1st. Adhesive. 2nd. Suppurative. 3. Ulcerative. 1st. Adhesion takes place in certain tissues more readily than in others. In serous tissues we see this otherwise. How could persons survive in Pleuritic inflammation, did it terminate in suppuration. Did this not occur union of arteries could.

not occur. Amusat (a surgeon) can for a time stop bleeding, temporary, by the process of torsion. But Dr. Hall prefers the old way of tying the arteries.

Ind. Suppurative inflammation takes, in certain parts, other parts being exempt were this inflammation to take place in mucous tissues, all the outlets of the body would at once be closed. In some animals when the inflammation is very violent the urine sometimes takes place, but in human subjects never.

The process of ulceration will always be set up instead, this ulceration may take place any where through it, does not in the lungs, where the suppurative process takes place.

Inflammation terminates in adhesion, resolution, ulceration, suppuration (and mortification). 1st Resolution

(or) which terminates in natural state without any injury of the part. This is the most favorable termination

2nd Adhesion, an exudation takes place on the parts from inflammation. This is the fibrin or gluten which glues the parts together - Time before this takes place, the shortest known by Dr. Elliot.

is 16 hours, this was a case of intestine In the dog it will take place in 5 or 6 hours. It is not always in men of the

strongest constitutions that union by the first intention will take place Because you have too much inflammation Hence in cases of gun shot wounds Surgeons recommend the application

of Cold water to the stump, in case
of Amputation, to diminish the inflammation.
Sometimes on the contrary it is necessary
to invigorate the patient before you can
have this adhesion. Thus we have seen
Dr. Matt rarely or never finds it necessary
to put in more than two stitches. When
inflammation terminates in suppuration
pus is thrown out. Suppuration will
sometimes take place in a very short
time, at other times it may take a longer
period. In the tonsils it takes place in
the shortest time. They have been known
to suppurate in 5 hours.

In the disease of the larynx - Croup - you
have acute inflammation, which throws
out febrile. The temperature of the room (es-
pecially anthracite Coal) is doubtless
the great cause of those violent, acute
diseases of the chest, larynx &c (Wood
is the best - I suppose fuel) Dr. Matt
has but very little confidence in tracheotomy
in the disease of croup. Suppuration
is eminently useful in getting rid of sub-
stances - foreign - when

These are characterized by fluctuation or
undulation, many of them are malignant
tumours, as fungus, hematomas, will fluctuate
& a little edema will usually exist on the
surface. When matter forms there will
be a chill - (I suppose a chilly sensation)
In certain structures a very little matter
will induce intense pain. Sometimes
so violent, that patients will

instantly die. As a general rule, matter had better be evacuated whenever situated. Phlegmonous tumours of the scalp should be opened early. In feeble constitutions where matter is not evacuated it will spread frequently from one end of a limb to the other. Because there is not enough vigor in the system to resist the disease. Hence we must establish a new process by tonic treatment, and then cause it to adhere. When there is a large collection of matter never evacuate the whole at once. Because if left entirely empty great inflammation and sometimes sloughing of the whole surface will take place. The suppurative effort first takes place, then the adhesive effort. Ecthie is a disease induced on the system when the adhesive effort is defeated - Nature rallying in endeavoring to throw off the disease. It was supposed that this was caused by the admission of air into the sack. I never let the air out by puncture in the emphysemia. Because suppuration will take place. The only way if it becomes too extensive, make an incision through the upper edge of the fractured rib. (When it occurs I suppose from fracture of the rib) but if it is not very large, unusual, it will be absorbed. — Abscesses are dangerous from situation, not from size. I have had an example of abscess in the proceps gland. Ulcerative process generally, after suppuration. Whenever an ulcer, sometimes some part of which has been removed by absorption, inflammation and pressure will accelerate ulceration.

wonderfully, In ulceration we will often see portions of sound integument hanging over ~~the~~ the ulcer thus proving the great resistance afforded by highly organised parts to inflammation.

Adhesive Plasters to the surfaces of ulcers sets up adhesive inflammation - (I suppose by bringing the parts in apposition or the irritation produced B)

. Mortification.

Most disastrous — Change of colour impaired, followed by vesicles containing a straw coloured fluid with little blood, and feels colder, perhaps also emphysematous state of the surface. You must not suppose that because you see vesications, that part is to be lost. For frequently in warm weather, in case of fracture, very often see blisters which have no connection with mortification — a little lead wash will cause them to disappear —

Mortification rarely follows Malignant inflammation, unless the part has been very much injured.

Mortification arises. 1st from sphacelous — entire death of the body. Gangrene parts not quite dead but warm and blood circulates. Cold frequently produces Sphacelous, but it generally occurs from coming in contact with a warm room — better not go into a warm room or apply warmth to exposed ^{cold} parts — but rub the parts with snow — the hands for instance or wash them in cold water — Otherwise the sudden warmth will cause Chelains — or the part will fall off — Cause violent inflammation — destroys the vitality of the part

Interrupted venous circulation. Examples
 a common polypus where the venous circulation
 alone is stopped — In hernial tumours
 the venous circulation is stopped — In all
 hernias must apt to be strongly strangulated
 never apply cold by cloths, but always
 by a bladder. When great pressure from
 large aneurisms — Vasculating branches
 not sufficient — (I suppose if the aneurism
 is situated upon the leg or inguinal region &
 B) sphacelation of the foot below the
 angle malleolus will take place.

Pressure. — Frequently on spine of
 Ischium & Ilium, when the patient obliged
 to lie long in one situation — (I suppose
 Mr. Hunter intends to say that this pressure
 will often develop sphacelation. B.)

Erysipelatous inflammation is the most
 frequent cause than all others put together
 separation of the dead part from the living
 not by absorption, but the living part
 is inflamed — nature amputates without
 losing a drop of blood.

~~uncommon~~ Treatment. Depends on the cause
 If the system requires tonics employ them.
 As with antiphlogistics, should they be
 indicated.

(As these notes were taken in an
 isolated manner, I infer that the reporter
 designed to say the interrupted venous circulation
 alluded above, was the cause of mortification.

Charaters of Phlegmonous Inflammation

Beautifully described by Celsus who says they
 are heat, redness, tumefaction and pain.
 Heat circulation slower through the part

inflamed, consequently more time is given for the evolution of latent heat — Proximate Cause, Vichet's opinion is that the vessels of inflamed parts are dilated, but have no increased action, though the vessels around have their action increased and keep up the circulation.

It has been supposed that it was the globules of red blood, ~~which~~ ^{the} was the cause of inflammation, that the capillaries became extended, and the arteries, being hollow vessels, became extending or overloaded could not act. So the inflammation must be owing to the presence of red blood.

Treatment - is indirect, according to this view - No - the treatment according to this view is, 'the vessels must be unloaded'. Example - When the bladder is distended - it must be emptied - The general treatment is to decrease the over or accelerated action by venesection. You had better take blood rapidly in such cases. It will frequently produce as much effect by taking one quart rapidly as two quarts slowly. But do not make too large an orifice, because it will be more difficult to heal and a thrombus may follow. A pulse may be quick but exceed more than 90 or 100 pulsations - The throbs are very sudden and at intervals longer. A frequent pulse is when it beats very rapidly and at short intervals. This does not necessarily imply that venesection is necessary, but that the patient is ⁱⁿ an irritable or typhoid state of constitution - and frequently should be sustained rather than depleted. Now and then when the orifice

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is large you have difficulty in healing the wound as well as a state of phlebitis may supervene, but two orifices may be made Dr. Matt would never be guided by state of the buffy coat or cupped condition of the blood, but would rely entirely on ^{symptoms} ~~symptoms~~ as regards the quantity of blood to be taken.

And Purgings is a powerful cause of reducing vascular action and in some persons as more powerful than venesection; such as Epsom salts, ~~Gum~~ ^{Gum} ~~Saratoga~~ ^{Saratoga} water or — to promote perspiration —

Doctor Emetic is the best — Never give it in powder, but always dissolve it $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. doses for an adult — Dover's powder is perhaps the best —

Local Treatment.

Cold applications constantly employed will prevent inflammation, the parts should be kept closely together and you will have adhesion in a few days. But warm applications are more agreeable, employ them. In swollen testicles we cannot tell a priori whether warm or cold applications will be best. Warm applications are generally used by Dr. Matt, especially in case of injuries of joints &c. Warm head water and Laudnum, Common Rum and water Infusion of worm wood is excellent in pains — Camphorated Spirits with warm water, Leeches are very good, but if they cannot be had, open small veins — Be careful never to apply leeches over the jugular vein or temporal artery. In the Scarum formant with vinegar and water and the veins will be very large, scarify or

from them — After amputation of lower
4themy you must generally give vigorous
diet, but be governed by the pulse —

Dr Gregory says he never saw a patient recover
when the pulse was 130. You cannot lessen a
pulse by bleeding when it is 130. — If an ulcer
changes from dark to red and back again
it denotes further depletion, because the
granulations are destroyed or swept away.
But if flabby, relaxed, not of healthy red
colour you must use tonics — If mortification
comes on from phlegmonous inflammation,
the indication is to prevent the spread of
mortification to the surrounding surface. Hence
we must diminish the circulation. Cold
or warm evaporating substances such as lead
water and Laudanum must be applied to
the parts — This applies only to healthy in-
flammation. The old rules are never to
amputate before mortification has stopped.
But modern improvement has stopped here.
Thus — Barron says mortification should be
divided into traumatic and spontaneous. If it
arises from external causes never wait for
separation of the living from the dead part, but
amputate immediately. Mortification
will sometimes follow the tying of a large artery
in the foot or leg as in popliteal aneurism.
If you apply a tight bandage, or by an adhesive
plaster applied so as to interfere with the innervation
of the arteries — thus the foot will perish. Hence
you had better amputate as soon as you perceive
it perishing —

Empyematous inflammation frequently
occurs in the scalp, far more
formidable than phlegmonous; there is more

Tumefaction after operation, as for the throat,
 — The ears will frequently swell. — the
 scalp pit, in this case — the patient will
 complain of heat about the scalp, more
 characteristic (which is) than pain — Ears
 and eyes are comprehended more frequently in
 the inflammation and confined to the skin
 more than any other structure. When it
 passes to the adipose or cellular tissues it
 passes to suppuration. Never pronounce
 a patient who has erysipelatous inflam-
 mation free from danger until the
 swelling has ceased, for it is well known that
 the recuperative repercussion may take
 place affecting the brain in which case
 death almost always takes place or follows

Treatment.

Never make an incision in an Erysipelatous
 inflammation, as would be proper in
 phlegmonous infla. It frequently requires
 the depletive treatment, depletion from back
 of the neck. Or — blasing sudorifics, being
 careful not to carry the treatment too far
 because it may excite a terrible state of irritability
 (frequency of pulse &c) Local applications
 of farinaceous substances are generally useful
 as scorched eye meal. This absorbs the
 acidity of the discharge from the skin.
 Snow — root of potatoes — are very good
 applications. Some assert that there are of
 no utility. But I have found them of service
 if one is not beneficial — Change the material
Yeast Clothes wet with — Applied warm to
 the head for days — if this does not agree —
 warm lead water with a little laudanum
 will answer probably a good purpose —

If you find it increasing apply a blister plaster on the part. not inflamed, around - I suppose - if this does not answer apply another. This induces a new action and this may stop the further progress of the inflammation. The vesications will sometimes be as large as the fist - This vesication will sometimes relieve the inflammation -

Erysipelous Erysipelous is one of the forms of unhealthy inflammation, frequently caused by an unhealthy state of the digestive organs.

Erysipelous or St Anthony's fire so named because it has a tendency to spread to other structures it is followed by unhealthy suppuration, burning character one of its most marked characteristics.

Treatment. General & Local. In this Country - sound depletory treatment - unless the person is intemperate - then you cannot deplete - Indeed you must be governed by each individual case that presents itself - In France the treatment must be of a sustaining character - In this Country you must deplete ^{but not} too much. - Sphacelation frequently occurs in the genital organs as from infiltration of urine, there will always become more or less of sloughing, if the part does not sphacellate - you will have death of the filamentous tissue.

Hydrocell.

If the Caustic slips from the tunica vaginalis it is - the impeting matter - thrown into the filamentous tissue, which will always produce a sloughing of the structure - Then always make incisions into it, and let run out - put on poultices and in this way prevent Erysipelas Erysipelas may follow an injury of the perineum when the membranous part of the urethra.

is lacerated - The urine is prevented from passing through the natural way, it being all poured out in the filamentous tissue.

Erysipelas is very apt to pass down the limb and then pass up again to the trunk and sometimes passes down the other extremity arm of the opposite side - It appears to be influenced by climate and locality - frequently ~~is~~ epidemic, especially in hospitals, when it attacks all in the ward - Dr. Matt believes that it is propagated by inoculation. In order to stop it the hospital must be thoroughly cleansed and white washed before it will leave the hospital.

Treatment. Two great features - Local & gen. - If this gets - the inflammation - into the wound, it will never heal or unite by adhesion -

General treatment. Great majority of cases will justify depletion or at least purges and sudorifics - It is almost always traced to some disorder of the digestive organs, furred tongue - patient feels oppressed and feels very sick.

Calomel & Jalap $\frac{1}{2}$ Combined
 Tar. Antimony $\frac{1}{2}$

is our best treatment perhaps - & low diet - Then Sudorifics - a day or two afterwards bleeding may be indicated But if of a Typhoid Character or epidemic be cautious how you carry your depletion - Aqua Ammonia Acetatis - & Tart. Emetic

And if much pain a little ~~low~~ laudanum will be indicated -

Local Treatment.

Most important local treatment depletion the part is recommended by Mott - Though leeches. Though leeches may be followed by sphacelation. Then warm Cataplasms will be useful, after leeches.

Lead water and Laudnum applied to warm is very good application, but if after a day or two it does not relieve pain Change it to farinaceous applications as hair, powder, scorched eye meal, being more absorbing - may use too or musk - if cannot get anything else - Arrow root, whitening or - very good - If inflammation still spreads. Dr. McDowell uses mercurial ointment, but Dr. Mott has not seen much good result.

If the inflammation still spreads, a blister applied to sound part, never apply to inflamed surface, because sphacelation is very apt to follow. If one blister does not stop it apply another - Blisters were first were first applied by Pnyger a German Surgeon of Philadelphia -

In Potts inflammation, or mortification blister is said to have arrested the disease. But Dr. Mott has never seen it arrested by this treatment - Lunar Caustic has been applied has been applied to arrest the inflam.

But Dr. ~~Wood~~ Mott would simply wet a brush or the point of the stick of caustic and apply it around ~~the~~ on the sound skin so as to make a little eschar - Sinapians would probably answer -

Incisions - Capeland & Neutkinow just used this through the inflamed part

8, 10 - or 12 inches in length. In the Scrotum when it is very much enlarged Mott has made an incision 2 or 3 inches deep, but not make too many incisions, but others say make many and superficial ones.

Better also not go through the large vessels as it is the small vessels which divided gives relief. After the incisions lay on a warm bread and milk poultice. Take care how you apply blisters to children or how you let them remain on too long in Scapularia we almost always have sphacelation. As soon as the blister has a reflex effect it must be removed which will usually occur in 1 or 2 hours.

In Erysipelas Mott would not apply a blister to a child. After the suppuration ~~process~~ process has been set up after having been incised - must throw out healthy pus in order to heal.

Then antiseptics must be employed, such as peruvian bark, where mortification is spreading this is a most powerful means of checking it. The yellow cinchona is now used. Never in mortification arising from Erysipelatous inflammation amputate until mortification has stopped.

The Iodine has been tried in this affection - painting the inflamed part - It has not altogether met with as the success that was anticipated for it.

Puffy Tumour.

Is totally different from Phlegmonous Tumour - It is generally Chronic and implies that there has been inflammation

of the dura Mater. and that this puffy tumour indicates that there is corresponding deposit under the the Scalp - arises from slight blow upon the head - slight pain in the head followed by ~~systemic~~ Symptoms of inflammation, intolerance of light, restlessness, pain in the head peculiarly tight and corded pulse, as well as tense and quick - After day or two the patient become comatose - next may become hemiplegic - On examination of the Scalp, we find a ~~soft~~ puffy tumour fluctuating nature, of the size of a cent this indicates that there is separation of the dura matter from the bone.

Treatment - Cut down through the tumour - then you will see an opaque white spot - then it is your duty to perforate the bone and let the matter out -

Bloody Tumour.

Arises from slight injury of the Scalp no method of telling the bone is depressed or not - To such a tumour Compound Spirits is a very good application

The margin of this kind of tumour is hard and gives very much the impression as though the bone was depressed. Sometimes these tumours are very large. Nothing can justify a Surgeon in laying open such or one of these tumours, unless symptoms of depression of the brain are present - — When however this tumour exists for two or three weeks without yielding to treatment - Elliott introduced two lancets and let out

The grumous blood - then apply a little Cam. Spirits

Lipoma or Adiposo Sarcoma.
A fatty tumour, of an encysted character.
A Sarcoma is any fleshy species of
Effluescence having a fleshy consistence.
This species of tumour occurs much
more frequently in other structures
than in the scalp, in which Dr Mott
has seen but one instance - They
are simply little bundles of fat
enlarged and kept together by the cellular
tissue - Benign in their nature
frequently about the shoulder, neck
and thigh, and all structures where
much fat exists - Bend the skin
tense over them & pass the fingers
over them & you will find ascer them
to the elevations - Excision is
one of the most simple operations,
you can peel them out without
any difficulty -

Carcinoma

Whenever there is glandular structure
there is liability to Carcinoma.
Hence the scalp from great number
sebaceous follicles is subject to it - more
frequently in advanced life - rare
in youth - has the pungent burning
sensation of other structures -
Early excision is the only remedy -
Whenever a glandular structure is
affected the disease is very liable to
return - Dr Mott has employed the

and cure heatment, but not with success. Iodine is the only remedy that Dr. Mott has derived any advantage from. Fowlers solution in Sarsaparilla until it produces its effect, then stop the remedy, then after a time renew it - Sometimes passes to the bone where it always fatal. Dr. Mott proposes the removal of the whole or the entire top of the skull -

Liphaloma

Is a tumour of a Cerebriform granular nature - it is encystic - different from a medullary tumour -

Treatment - Excision always successful -

Hematoma

Different from fungus Hematoides, nor is it the same as an aneurism by anastomosis. It is a bleeding tumour -

Melanosis

Dr. Carswell calls it Melanoma - Bonhaeur describes it to be a black affection similar in looks to the black affection of the liver. Dr. Mott believes it to be a deposit of an inorganic nature it is very vascular - It will blacken (the deposit) the finger or scalp - It is a first local - if it ulcerates Dr. Mott believes it will become malignant - The stain upon the finger is similar to that of nitrate of silver -

Treatment - Excision - When the bone is affected - the larger

24. If a map of bone there is removed the
more supple ~~than~~ ^{to the patient} ~~would be~~ - Dr Mott -
had a case of melanosis in the parotid
gland which he removed - exterminated -
The disease however reappeared in
other parts of the body which resulted
fatal to the patient -

Anthrax or Carbuncle -

In form of little vesicles which itches
and burns, and when broken a thickish
serous fluid is poured out and if you
look you will see it has erysipelatous
inflammation - It ~~there~~ begins in
the skin then passes to the structures - and
appears to be gangrenous condition in the
gelatinous tissue. You ~~scarcely~~ see it larger
than a tea cup in the scalp. It most
usually appears on the neck, back,
nates and extremities. It rarely occurs in
the healthy constitution - Always accompanied
by erysipelatous inflammation - The nearer the
brain the more dangerous -

Treatment. Apply a blister over it - or
nitrate of silver so as to make an eschar -
This will do when it is no larger than a
shilling piece - but you are not generally
called until it is large as a dinner plate.
Then make a crucial incision through the
entire length of it and a little into the part
not inflamed - Then put in lint with
Spts Turpentine, then over the whole a
warm poultice. When suppuration
comes on then dress with dry lint. In
a day or two you will apply a yeast
poultice made of bread and still yeast

And apply 2 or 3 times in 24 hours - When you take it off you may apply with a feather some balsam of Peru, or aque arsenica, and over it apply another poultice - In the course of a few days you will see a healthy suppuration - as soon as the granulations are formed dress with the yellow or black basilicon. Frequently, a lymphatic state of the system exists - Pulse tremulous and tongue brown then use tonics such as sulphuric acid

A ley poultice is very good or one of brown soap and brown sugar. If much pain, you must give Anodynes. If the patient is feverish and tongue dry, Dover's powder very good - Carbuncles by some are supposed to rise from poison of animals transferred to the human body. It is thought in France that a kind of glanders in horses is Capable of being conveyed to man -

Tubercle.

One of the diseases of the face - A little knot under the skin not larger than a pea, is extremely painful, generally in a depressed or pellucidulous tissue - Pain is intense on touching it -

Treatment cut it out -

Protrantia.

Generally an accompaniment of venereal disease (Crona venerea.) This is the tertiary disease of Ricord. Whenever you see a person with enlargement over the nose between the eye brows, tender to the touch - If it be of the secondary form you will have paronychia - of hair at night, commencing

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in the fore part and ending about midnight. As the disease advances it destroys the hard and soft parts. Some suppose that this condition is produced by excessive use of mercury. Dr Mott has no fellowship with those who assert that mercury produces the Pox. It may however perpetuate the disease and render the system intractable. Mercury is indispensable for the cure of this disease, but if taken too long you must discontinue it and use some Elixir in 5 gr doses 3 times a day in conjunction with Sarsaparilla Syrup & gradually increase. Mott has given after a time 31. 3 times per day - If there is great pain make a plaster of opii & apply over the part (or a blister), continue the treatment until the disease disappears - Corrosive Sublimate produces wonderful effects. Podied of Mercury is very good when scrofula or irritability exists. Hydriodate of Potash the best.

Traumatic Neuralgia -

In the scalp and whenever wounds are received - In consequence of nervous filaments becoming involved in the cicatrix. It sometimes occurs from Amputation or from the simple operation of bleeding. It is so extremely painful that the patient cannot bear the simple weight of the clothes. Excision is the only cure - Take out piece of the nerve - Observation on

Neuralgia -

Are of three kinds 1st Symptomatic 2 Idiopathic. 3. Traumatic - Among the first mentioned, pregnant woman

21.

are peculiarly liable to frequently affecting
— with pain about the face, teeth & jaws.
In Idiopathic cases of neuralgia, Stramonium
has been found quite efficacious — the powerful
medicines of this nature always commence with
small doses, as patients bear such remedies
much better. gr's. may suffice for a dose
at first — given in the case of every two or
three hours — the dose may be gradually
increased until its specific effect is produced.
That is, increase of the pupil — vertigo —
double vision — Preperations of aconite
has been found serviceable — Fowler's
solution — If the patient is plethoric
Aconite has been found to aggravate the disease.

The Magnet has been of service in affections
of this nature — Magnetised pieces of iron
has been worn in the mouth with a
seeming good effect — When medicinal
means fail to cure this disease a
surgical operation may be resorted to —
The nerve should be divided in several
places to insulate it as much as
possible — The Knife should not be withdrawn
until the operator is satisfied that the nerve
is divided. This may be known by the
numbness the patient experiences about
the parts after division has taken place
In dividing the ~~the~~ supra orbital nerve
blood is apt to flow copiously — I generally let
the bleeding go on until I think sufficient
has been sustained — then the hemorrhage
can be controlled by placing the finger over the
exposed vessel. A Thrombus is apt to be induced
but it is of no consequence — I generally bathe
the parts with Camph. Spirit to promote the absorption.

The disease generally returns again - after the division of the nerve. Idiopathic neuralgia is apt to attack the nerves branching from the 5th pair - In dividing the Supra Orbital nerve, the division, by the young surgeon above the superciliary ridge, as the eye might otherwise be injured. The disease after operation generally grows worse - for several days.

There may also be Neuralgia of the Medullary Spinalis - This in females is often caused by what I shall exclude from you - I have seen patients who were unable to walk and after all treatment had failed, I have recommended matrimony with good effect - bringing about a perfect cure -

Traumatic neuralgia may arise from a bloodletting wound. I have known traumatic neuralgia thus arising to be very intractable the only cure is to dissect the cicatrix - bring the wound together and the ~~the~~ ^{cure} will generally be effected - The pain may occur in Amputations - Amputation some times have to be resorted to - I have known it to be resorted to as often as three times

Thorney Excrecences.

These singular growths some times appear upon the forehead and face. Dr. Matt exhibited to the Class a model of one of these protuberances which was some ~~18~~ inches in length of an unsightly appearance - They are attached to the aponeurosis of the scalp -

Opening of the Temporal Artery

may be useful under some circumstances. For instance in inflammation of the brain and eye. Open it at the jugum, or what is better after it divides into branches under the skin, adipose and cellular tissues, but you cannot get as much blood as at or below the jugum. Below the jugum you make an incision about an inch long in the course of the artery, you come to strong fascia cut through this, you then come to the artery, pass a probe and ligature under it then open it with a lancet, a little obliquely if you don't hit the first time try again, it goes very deep. When you get enough blood cut it out - and apply pressure by bandage - Aneurism may follow - Then cut through the aneurism and tie the arteries.

Observations about the Skull

The sutures of the skull check the progress of inflammation also arrest fracture - Sometimes you see (or have) fracture of the internal table of the skull -

The temple is a very sensitive part, because a great number of nerves are distributed to that part. The ~~frontal~~^{frontal} bone is thicker than the parietal bone - The back of the head is very thick - very rarely necessary to trephine this bone - The bone over the course of sinusses is more adherent to the dura mater along the sinusses - as such more vessels are lacerated in trephining this region. But the operation is to be performed here if necessary - Being as careful as possible - When at the

lower anterior angle of the parietal bone Dr Mott has however worn away the artery a dozen times without any inconvenience

Compression of the Brain.

In Com. of the brain without any external laceration, the extravasation of blood is the cause - The most place to find it is at the lower anterior angle of the parietal bone - Bleeding at the ear with symptoms of Compression is generally from a fracture at the base of the skull - A blow on the head ^{vertex} may cause fracture at the base at the skull - Dr Mott has seen a case where the blood flowed from the base ears, which recovered

Concussion & Compression

In Concussion of the brain is severely shaken and is put in the condition of any soft part out of the brain where it has received a severe injury. The vital power is suddenly subdued by a blow (as it is by cold) and the principle is the same must not apply heat to a frozen limb, nor must we stimulate the brain. After the injury is received the patient lies in a comatose state, pulse slower than natural, but regular; Breathing is not so frequent, vomiting will sometimes take place, loss of sense, pupils dilated or contracted,

General Symptoms: Are vomiting, loss of sense and voluntary motion, bleeding from the nose and ears, vomiting of blood, hard and stertorous breathing, occasionally the concussion is so severe that death is instantaneous, concussion of the brain may follow an injury of the body - viz falling from height

It is difficult to distinguish between concussion and compression. Perhaps after concussion (recovery from) the patient will walk around & hold his head then complain of pain in the head, becomes dizzy etc. This is compression from extravasated blood. The longer the interval, the surer we may be it is compression. We frequently find concussion and compression combined so that we cannot distinguish them apart. A child perhaps falls back wards on the floor and strikes on the nates or occipital bone, cries is taken up and remains, for an hour perfectly sensible, but is followed by coma & stupor. I send abstract blood immediately upon the reception of an injury, you must first allow the nervous system to recuperate (in reaction takes place) After the battle of Waterloo the common soldiers that were left to themselves were found to fare the best. Dr. Mott does not think it necessary to have all kinds of stimuli in the stomach. Because if not entirely overwhelmed the Brain possesses enough of the latent stimuli to recover. You may rub the patient with warm flannels, or vinegar and water, and let the patient swallow a little brandy & water - to satisfy the ignorant & credulous. But if he takes too much inflammation of the brain will ensue, Dr. Mott believes that there is more danger in bleeding than using stimuli immediately after an injury.

After reaction takes place, then you may bleed and purge. If the pulse is still corda and quick bleed again you may open the temporal artery or apply leeches. The usual method is to shave the head, and apply a blister to the

But (Dr. Mott) says apply them as some part remote from the head (viz. extremities) you may apply a bladder of ice to the head, never the pulse for concussion of the brain.

Tetanus, Hemiplegia & apt to follow Encephalitis
 of the brain — May arise also from hardening
 or softening of the brain. When epilepsy
 follows Encephalitis of the brain examine the
 part of the Skull where the injury was
 was received, if you find any irregularity
 of the bone it is our duty to lay bare the
 the bone & parietate it, and if we see a
 projecting point we must remove that
 part of the bone. Dr. Mott has seen a
 case perfectly cured after 2 years. Mott
 instances other cases, where they have been
 cured — You had better tell the friends
 that the operation is dangerous, but if
 successful there is a chance of restoration.
 Be careful how you apply a trephine in
 a child because an incessant with a
 knife may go down & open the head,
 elevated part and a quantity of serum
 will run out. Hemiplegia will some
 times come on when the patient is recovering
 may go off & remain — Calomel is good
 in these cases — also blisters and leeches. Mott
 thinks that Calomel draws the disease to the
 salivary glands — Must not use
 benefit immediately or for weeks or for months.

Local Treason —

Obturation of Sense & voluntary motion.
 Patient usually generally and the patient lies
 with his eyes partly open — Pulse slow & beating
 & short. Diaphragm more in action
 than the intercostal muscles — It may arise
 from 4 causes. 1st Disorganized blood, 2. depressed
 bone — 3. Formation of Matter. 4. Effusion
 of Serum — — —

Extravacation. We cannot always say when it is - A person falls and the above symptoms supervene. (Some times after an interval) The longer the interval a Convulsion ^{comes} the more certain that ~~convulsion~~ ^{Compressions} that Compressions have taken place. If the patient falls on the vertex it is probably fracture at the base of the Skull - ~~the~~ relief to be had in this case Dr. Matt has removed the extravacated blood with his finger from the Crista Galli & the patient does well. If we get at the blood soon it will be good. If there is a wound then the case is clear. but if no external wound it is difficult to determine, though the largest extravasations are found at the anterior inferior angle of the parietal bone - but you are bound to perforate the bone where injury has been received. If you have no quill you may perforate the anterior angle of parietal bone & after perforating one side & give no blood go to the other side if none there then puncture the dura mater with the scalpel - cautiously - if blood is there it will show itself instantly. Pett says it ought to be done, & Matt says it ought to be done & so it must be done. The *gyrus cerebri* may occasionally follow the French - say it there is no blood under the dura matter you must plunge the knife in the brain. Matt can't get that.

Fractures of the Skull.

Divided as follows, Simple with depression, Compound with depression, Compound with dislocation - The treatment in the first must be antiphlogistic

Which will generally prevent extravasation of blood which must be feared - There need not necessarily be a wound hole or gun shot.

Simple with Depression

If no symptoms of pressure are present do not trephine - Patient silent in dark apartment. Rises repeatedly with sargates. How died - If there are signs & symptoms of Depression - trephine.

Compound with Depression

In injuries of the scalp the bone laid bare and exposed - remove all the bone that is loose whether there are symptoms of compression - or not - When the frontal sinusses are laid open only rest the elevator. If we wait until symptoms come on we will run a risk of inflammation ensuing.

Compound with Depression

If no symptoms of depression are present, not trephine, but treat antiseptically.

Matter may Cause of Compression - Many days after an injury there may occur symptoms of depression (may be 6 or 7 weeks). If there is any puffy tumour on the outside to denote the seat of injury cut down and under the bone you will find the dura mater separated from the bone and matter present. Symptoms Patient restless, sleep unrefreshing, pains distributed in the limbs, extremities. Throwing out an arm after day or so light of lensing, & as a though there was a cord around the neck, pulse tense and corded. Inflammation of the dura mater may follow. The patient becomes comatose & it is difficult to arouse him. is continually tossing

Simple - bring the edges of the wound together by adhesive plaster. It is seldom necessary to take a stitch in the scalp. Seldom want lint without there are large sinusses injured. But over the adhesive plaster put on lint then compress, and over all apply a night cap - Treat Antiphlogistically -

Hemiplegia very common but will generally pass off. No matter what extent the injury of reaction takes place, nevertheless it is too bad to operate. The larger the piece of bone removed the greater the chance for recovery, because there is greater chance for the inflammation to extend. Never dress a wound (of the head I suppose) in less than 2 weeks unless blood or wound has - If the discharges are offensive wet a cloth in rum & water and apply it over the head - If the patient pupes for 12. or 14 days they will generally do well

When you renew the dressing of the head put a poultice over the entire part. This will soften it and enable it to come off easy - Fungus Cerebri will sometimes follow injuries of the brain. It is not generally the first effect of injury. More often it is the sequel of an injury of the membrane - Morbid substances are produced from the brain are irregularly organic. Hall never pares off them nor applies caustics or styptics on account of producing inflow. But put on lint compress and bandage. Lime water is the strongest styptic ^{that is used} would venture to use.

Facial Region

This region is composed of three structures - 1st Integument. 2. Adipose Tissue & 3. Filamentous. This third structure is a continuation of the cervical fascia - superficial -

Parotid Gland

In removing this gland you must first tie the Common Carotid artery, & must in the course of the operation necessarily divide the posterior dura as it passes out of the Stylo mastoid foramen -

Parotitis (Mumps)

Is contagious. A simple phlogmonous disease of the lobules of the parotid gland. This disease is metastatic. liable to pass to the kidneys testicles. It never suppurates. Has been known to follow Sclerocoele. Death hardly ever follows Parotitis. Dr. Mattie & the Common Carotid in one case without much relief to the patient.

Inflamm. of a filamentous tissue uniting the lobules together of the gland, may terminate in Suppuration. When this is the case make an incision and let the matter out. Because if left alone will work down by way of the parotid fascia to the neck. Make an incision about the middle of the gland not near the anterior edge or you may ~~remove~~ wound the duct - This gland is liable to become enlarged from other diseases such as typhus fever -

Sclerocoele

A disease of the parotid gland - If local & internal means fail - such as Iodine &c - You must

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They have recourse to the Cold steel - The
tying of the common Carotid artery may
be tried with the view to stave out the
disease, if this does not effect a cure
sever the branches of the temporal artery
which supply it - Tumours may exist
in the lymphatic glands directly over
the parotid gland.

Scirrhus

of the parotid gland - Stompy hard mass
It is irregular and knotty - The duct
Sometimes becomes so hard as to feel like
a pipe stem - The pain is increasing
extirpation the only remedy.

Melanosis -

This disease of the Parotid gland not
common D. Matt has removed a
case of the kind - The operation has
been performed several times - Before
resorting to an operation better tie the external
Carotid artery.

Method of tying the artery.

Make an incision from near the posterior
angle of the lower jaw, carry it down on
the ~~inner~~ side of the Sternocleidomastoid muscle
about three inches in length. Cut through
the superficial fascioid and platysma
myoides muscle - Secondly you come
to the gland - Then you may see the
inner edge of the ^{Stern}ocleidomastoid muscle -
The digastric muscle goes over the front
of the muscles and runs obliquely over
all the vessels - The external Carotid is
anterior to internal Carotid. Never cut

freely upon the sides of arteries to separate them from their connections because the branches all go off laterally, and not anteriorly — Use the handle of your knife to separate them — You may pass a ligature above or below the digestive muscle — always put under a double ligature — (Retracted current) & divide between the two — The facial vein is in the way of the parotid You had better put on two ligatures —

In dissecting the parotid gland the Temporal artery is involved which you must tie at also the posterior Dura which will have to be divided

Heave Lip

Congenital — The upper lip is split like a Heave's lip — Divided into simple — Compound & Complicated — 4. Compound Complicated —

Simple Heave lip

A simple fissure in the upper lip. In operating you should be expeditious, to prevent the too great loss of blood, The patient may die in convulsions. Dr. Monro saw a case of convulsions, soon apt to have convulsions when operated upon in early life that at the age of 2 or 3 years. Do not operate before the child is 2 or 3 months old, for then the substance of the lip is firmer, Always learn the child to take food from a spoon, before operating, in order that it may not have to use the tract after the fissure is drawn together, When the child suffers with bowel complaint, the mother should feed the child with her own milk, milked from the breast

breast. about 10 minutes or $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour before operating on the Child you had better put one drop Saffronum - (if the Child is not accustomed to take it, in four tea spoon fulls of Water, give $\frac{1}{4}$ at a time, or if the Child is accustomed to taking anodynes give it at one dose. Best position is to have held in some ones lap, then an assistant behind to hold the head steady to make pressure upon the facial arteries with the fingers - Then the Surgeons sits before the patient - Separate the attachments of the lip to the jaw bone. This gives an opportunity for the cheek to come forward and a better opportunity for cutting - Then pare off the edges of the fissure with Scissors, be careful & cut off enough or you will have a notch in the lip. You must have two armed needles with flat ligatures ready - Interrupted Sutures - Generally two sutures are sufficient. One above - rather high, the other below. Pass your needle just at the junction of the Vermillion border with the integument and far enough to take good hold. Always pass it to the bottom of the lip - Suture the upper part in the same way, be sure and put it to the bottom, so as to make equal pressure on all parts alike. Now when both the ligatures are adjusted to them, & the hemorrhage stops Tie the lower ligature by double Knot just over the vermilion border. Then draw the upper part together by pressing the cheeks together by the assistants hands - Leave the ligatures

two or three inches long. Then if they
get united you can tie ^{bring them together} them again. -

Then apply adhesive plaster, one strip is
better than two if well adjusted before
putting on the child - The child will
generally go to sleep soon after the
operation, if it should not repeat
the Anodyne in course of $\frac{1}{2}$ hour
after the Simple enema will keep
the bowels regular for a day or two afterwards.
After 6 or 8 days you had better take
away the stitches, because their presence
will cause suppuration. When you
remove them have the adhesive plaster
ready to put on - If both the sutures
are loose take them away at once,
the same time, if not wait a day
or two. Keep the child covered so
it cannot ^{touch} the face with the face
hands - Keep shortening the adhesive
plaster by degrees - (When it is
removed for any purpose, you should
begin at each end to remove it -)
~~for one~~ after a week - One week
after adhesion takes place.

In operating upon small children
young children you should teach them
to feed by the spoon before operating. Dr
Mott has operated upon very young children.
The most danger to be apprehended is spasm.
In the after treatment - Child should be
operated upon sitting in some one's lap
to prevent the blood from flowing into the
child's mouth & ~~be~~ it swallowing it. It is
best not to operate upon too young
children as the life is not firm there -

42 Compound Hare lip.

Double fissure, with an intermediate portion merely of soft part - The operation is of very recent occurrence Dr. Matt performs the operation on both sides at once. The patient is prepared in the best way as in the case of simple Hare lip - It may be done at any time, but had better wait 2 or 3 months after birth. Make the middle portion of a wedge shape Detach it entirely up to the septum of the nose making a division of the frenum and separate the side of the Cheek from the jaw bone so it will yield to pressure. Cut off both sides of the middle piece, so as to fit it like a wedge in the fissure. Make use of 2 or 3 ligatures - You want a large and straight needle - Put in the lower one first, pass it through the lip to the Mucous Coat and tie with double loop & remove the ligature in 6 or 7 days - otherwise as in single form - see -

Complicated

Goes through the soft parts, roof of the mouth Natal process Velum & uvulae I recommend an early operation. If the lips are closed the aperture in the roof of the mouth is closed by nature On one side or other of the fissure or scar in continuation of the septum Narum there is a curious formation - Proboscis looking thing - Removed if early a pair of strong scissors will snip it off. If it bleeds freely you may have to wait a few days - you may have to apply Actual Caustic

I spent, but this is rarely necessary - Then
 pare the edges of the lip. Always remember
 to take enough off so as not to leave
 a furrow as I may say between the
 parts - 3 Sutures may be necessary
 One Close to the ala Nasi. Then apply
 your plaster. Never introduce any thing
 into the mouth to render the roof complete
 Extraneous substances irritate - The bones
 will generally come together in a year or
 so & form a good roof to the mouth.

Compound Complication.

Matt had one case on which he operated
 successfully - It consisted of a compound
 hare lip extending through the roof of the
 mouth, jaw &c - In all cases of operation
 give the patient anodynes - of children
 to prevent them crying

Staphytoraphy.

A fissure through the soft palate
 & roof of the mouth. Nothing
 can be done in infancy - Sutures
 in this part of the mouth must be
 removed early -

Carcinoma of the lip

Always begins in the under lip, never in the
 upper - Generally affects those who
 are advanced in life - frequently begins
 upon the lip where the pipe stop has
 rested while smoking - Begins with a hard
 point - Scales form and pass off
 After awhile ulceration takes place
 edges are on hard, pain frequent, lancinating
 burning, continues to increase, until the
 whole lip is involved - Treatment

Excision early, cut away all the diseased part. The lip is wonderfully elastic, can be brought together when separated from angle to angle. The disease occasionally spreads to the bone. The bone must then be removed.

Chasms in the Cheeks -

May result from scartatinia, the thing takes place & loss of nearly whole of the cheek will follow. It may ^{hang} this result from fever too.

Carcinoma may effect end of the nose. An assemblage ^{blaze} of large sebaceous follicles upon the nose may take on this disease. It begins so small that you cannot see it. The edges becomes excavated, wasted, smart & burns - Then the Kali purum, if used early will be the best remedy. You take a adhesive plaster (they skin) you perforate the leather, a hole little smaller than the tumour and be sure it adheres closely around the opening else it will spread -

Then pierce the aperture with a little Kali purum - ~~There~~ put a little piece of sticking plaster over the whole. In 2 or 3 hours it has done all it will do. This dead spot will heal out in 8 or 10 days.

Stole Mr. Tangere. (Lupus)
Is also a disease of the nose in the same structure - as the preceding. It begins in the form of a pimple or vesicle - the vesicle first comes on the protuberance the seat, and under that a foul disgusting ulcer. It will destroy the

Whole nose and lip if not cured. Found
more frequently, in young persons, of a
periphrastic habit

Treatment Local & general. The
local is to stimulate the surface and
excite a new action, to overcome
the morbid action — Blister —

R₄. Arg^t Nitratum gr^v — $\frac{z}{j}$ — aque-
lenuis over the spot a few times a day
R₄. Sulph^r Copper. gr^v — $\frac{z}{j}$ — Water. R₄.
Nitro Mercurial oint — R₄ Fowler's
Solution — $\frac{z}{i}$ — aqua — $\frac{z}{viii}$. When the above
treatment fails the following will produce
excellent effects. i.e. White oxide Arsenic
in Lard — Called Justinian's Ointment.

Mason Good describes this disease
under the name of Malign Tuberculosis

New Sign of Pregnancy.

Dr. Pallander states that during a practice of 18 years, he has observed a peculiar smell of the vaginal mucus to be a constant and unerring sign of Pregnancy. The smell is musty, something like that of spermatic fluid or Spermium. According to his latest observations this odour is perceptible as early as the eighth day of gestation.

American Jor. of the Med. Sciences.
New Series No. 22. pag 507.

Placenta Previa - Cases of Reported - the propriety of delivering the placenta Caesarian - in lieu of turning and delivering.
Id. pag 579.

Salivation by Mercury
It is a local inflammation - 8 or 10 Leeches applied beneath the edges of the jaw bones, and wrap a soft poultice round the neck. When the saliva flows freely, and the soreness of the gums are troublesome, let the patient gargle his mouth with brandy & water 1 p. brandy to 4 p water.

Watson's Practice 134

I heard a physician say he found great benefit in the use of Sulphuric Acid, in this disease - Muric acid as a mouth wash is highly esteemed - teaspoonful of the diluted acid - largely diluted.

Mercury in Scrophula
Watson thinks it hurtful, & should
even be given with caution to those
of a Scrophulous diathesis, but should
be neglected where it is clearly indicated
H.

Aneurism

There is sometimes a difference in the
pulse of the radial arteries.

The pulsating tumour, if the Aneurism
has formed in the ascending aorta, makes
its appearance, usually, on the right
side of the sternum — if on the
forepart of the arch, it produces
a bulging at the sternal extremities
of the ribs of that side

Watson, Practice 627

Mode of curing obstinate ulcers.

Says a writer in the Med. Chirurg. Rev.
for Apr 1846, when I have met with very
old ulcers, especially those of the leg,
which resist every other mode of treatment,
I have obtained their sound cicatrization by
instituting by means of Canthar potass,
a new ulcer in the vicinity

I make a hole in a piece of adhesive
plaster, somewhat smaller in size than
I wish than I wish the artificial ulcer,
& then apply the Canthar paste and
scar is formed. See Amer. Journal
Med. Sciences July No XXIII. pg 250.

Datura Stramonium. Used
as An Emmenagogue.

Prescribed in a case of suppressed
menstruation of four years standing
says the writer in an Ant. Copies into the
Southern Med. Jor. — I gave her four
of the following pills.

Rx Prot. chlo. hydrg.
P. Rhei aa Jrs XXIV.
Sm. Gamboge. " viij.

Acacia Meel q.s. ut fiat pil
lular. gr v.

After the operation of the pills, I put
her on the tinct. Semen Stramonii
prepared by the following Recipe

Rx Sem. Stramonii uncias iv

Alcoholi diluti octantem unum

Degre per dies decem, et per Chartam
cola

I direct her to take twenty drops three
times per day the first day adding a
drop to the dose each day and to continue
it until it either produces dyspepsia
or the Catamenia

S. Med. Jor. June 1848

Camp Opeyentuy.
The one dose cure. Dr. Samuel A.
Gartwright - in an article published in
the N. Y. Med. & Surg. Journal - ^{March No. 1847.} highly
recommends Speace & Landanum in
large doses in this disease -

Speace gr. 20 - to 40. XX - XX.

Landanum gr. 50. - M⁴

+ given in a little sugar and water
molasses or Toddy & taken at one
dose. The (the patient, should be
or covered as to keep off the air.

He should continue thus covered up
with his blanket for 24 hours drinking
hot mint tea or hot sage or any
other agreeable aromatic tea, or
balm sassafras or orange leaf tea.
The object is to promote perspiration
and to turn the fluxion of blood from
the bowels and liver to the skin. No
drinks should be taken for an hour
or two unless the patient vomits. After
each spell of vomiting he should drink
the hot tea - The quantity may be
varied according to circumstances -

In Mountainous districts bleeding is
generally necessary - In the Marshy districts
bloodletting is not well borne -

The above may be made into pills -
On the next day if any remnant of the disease
shall remain from a table spoon to a
tea spoonful of the following mixture should
be taken - White vitrol gr. 90. Slurr gr 60
Cochineal gr. 3. Boiling water half pint
When the solution cold strain through
paper.

Surgical Clinic

Philadelphia. Nov 10th. 1848

For Mitter: A man - Spasmodic contraction of the muscle of the second toe - causing the toe to be raised entirely up - To cure this the tendon of the toe must be divided by a subcutaneous section - Don't cut over the joint as you might ruin it, but between the phalanges - There is no artery here to interfere -

Cystic Swollen, or puffiness about the ankle - (Don't puncture it if you can avoid it, as it might give rise to serious inflammation - owing to the structure about the joint -) Wherever you have dropsy of the joints never inject any thing - Never go high the authority - It is dangerous! Try blisters to the ankle and Iodine ointment &c. If you have puncture use the acupuncture needles.

Longitudinal Keyhole.

Swollen (patient small child) in the situation of Spasmodic Cord resembling Hernia - It extends down into the Scrotum - Smooth to the feel, elastic - It can be cured without an operation - Use the douch bath - if this fails try friction with stimulating ointments Compression &c -

Fungus Growth upon the Finger - A man - The growth of five years standing - The result of

inflammation of the pericardium - The treatment for this is to cut out the growth making a V like incision down to the bone - By so do I hold some of the smaller branches of the artery to prevent too much hemorrhage. Were there much tumefaction I would apply an emollient poultice - But we shall simply use the cold water dressing

Ethiopian Upper eye lid -

The upper eye everted - The operation of some modern ^{was} performed - Making a W section of this nature V V, ~~Heeling~~ up the integument pushing it down, closing the space above with suture needles - The eye ~~both~~ lid was then found too large not coming down upon the ball a V-like piece was then taken from it, & the gap brought together by a suture needle -

A Similar affection upon the lower eye lid was treated by Prof Pancoast. a section was carried beneath upon the lower margin of the eye (orbit of.) & the integument raised, partly with the handle of the knife ~~it~~ up to the canyone-hira - a thread passed through the canyone-tio & that membrane drawn down - A section in order to fill up the gap was made along the margin of the nose downward, the integument dissected up, and pushed up & confined with suture needles - The plastic operation would have

been performed, but Condition of the
surrounding skin, not being sound it
was deemed inadvisable, there being
old Cicatrices -

Medical Clinic By

L. H. Mitchell - Nov 1848.

Case 1. Man - 40 aet. Complains of pains
in the lumbar region and a weakness
of the lower limbs. Diseases of the
Kidney often resemble Rheumatism
From an examination of this man's
water I am inclined to think he
has incipient Albuminuria - We will
give this man the hip bath and Dover's
powder. He also complains of throwing
up - the vomited matter being offensive.
Now Gent. What will prevent putra-
faction from taking place in the
Stomach? Animal Charcoal will
answer the purpose - We will give
him 1 tea spoonful pulverized - three
times per day -

The patient says he wants an emetic
we will gratify his taste. Give
him ~~an~~ Tart Emet - gr. i
Sp. ae. "Xij. m -

Wait some ten minutes after mixed
so as to give time for the Tart. to dissolve

Sore - (Skin disease)

Patient Lady - This disease is
characterized by a hard rough feeling
somewhat redists - A sudden
suppression of this disease is often
attended ^{with} bad effects. Metastases to

Same ather organ - we will treat
this lady by giving her some alterative
before using any Topical application
We will give her -

\mathcal{R} Bi. Chloride Mer. gr.ij.

Simp. Syrup Sassafras - \mathcal{O} j

\mathcal{E} xt ~~Colo~~ Creta \mathcal{Z} j. m.

Dose Table Spoonfull three times a day
always dissolve the Bichloride Mer.
in a little alcohol before putting
into any ~~for~~ vehicle - After using
this a while we will then use
an ointment made of Iodide
of Lead.

Scalled Head. *Scina Capitis* -
Torrigo - A small girl - This disease
may be communicated - Let the
head be thoroughly ^{washed} with soap & water
keeps dry then apply - an ointment
formed of - Carb. Potash \mathcal{Z} j -
Adips - \mathcal{Z} ij - m.

We will give also as an alterative
a small portion of Iodine

Iodine - gr. $\frac{1}{10}$.

\mathcal{E} xt Creta gr. $\frac{1}{10}$ - made into

pill - to be taken every night -
if the gums become affected - Stop
the Mercury - See page 181.

Whooping Cough -

Small Child - Coughs & vomits -
which indicates - This affection -

We will give this child - Tea Spoon
full of solution Hyocynus (\mathcal{E} xt), with
an drop Laudanum - - Let the

Child be carried into open air -
Lactation is one of the best
remedies for this disease

Prof Chapman thinks the disease
can't be cured by medicines -

Alkalies are most efficacious -

Prof. C. gives a case one drop Laud.
3 gr. Carb. Soda - ½ gr. Elixac -

Hernia of the Stomach -

Patient Young. Girl - This is a sing-
ular ~~for~~ case. I think the Stomach
has become protruded through a aperture
through the diaphragm, as the large
tumour beneath has the respiratory
murmur. Though some of the
Physicians are inclined to doubt this
being the case - My friends here
think it may be a cyst filled
with water, & conducts the sound
thus attending the respiratory
murmur of the lungs.

As she has had derangement
of the Cat. functions - I have been
giving her Liq. Aloe & Canella
an old but much neglected formula
as it has not succeeded, I will
now give her the Iodide Potassium
gr.ij - three times a day - as this med-
is disposed to produce hemorrhaging
effusion, I have employed it much
of late as an emmenagogue -

Aneurisms of the Arteries -

The heart can be felt upon
the Right Side by pressing the
finger there. Diff. in the pulse

not much. A subitane rush of
the blood may be felt in the
artery of the leg—

We will give this patient a sed-
ative and tonic - Mclermann of
Zinc - & Digitalis - Mcl. Zin. gr $\frac{1}{2}$
Dof. gr $\frac{1}{2}$.

Corked - valenat^o Zine
The case exhibits. Atal Zine -
precious - Cup the Opium & 7
Can feel a tender spot -
then I will prescribe -

The Dimensions of The Child as measured by Meigs.

Status —	Inches - 19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Top of head to breast	" 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Thigh bone	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Leg	3 $\frac{3}{8}$
Heunurus -	3 $\frac{1}{8}$

Of the head	
Diameters	
Occipito Frontal	49 $\frac{10}{100}$ - 21
Bi-parietal	4
Occipito Mental	6 $\frac{7}{8}$ -

This child's head is over the average
into

Hoffman's Anodyne Mixture.

Sulph. Ether - - - f3 viij.
Rect Spts - " xvj.
Essential oil of nia - " iij. M
Dose ʒij - iij -

Surgery - - Mütter

Young Lady disease of the eye - Leucoma
Seton - Application Nit Silver.

Digitals in infusion - in small
dose - This is Leucoma and albugo is
often used synonymously to denote white
opacity of the cornea - effusion of coagulable
lymph in the cornea -

Contractions of Tendons.

Whenever you have contraction of a
tendon as in this case, never waste
your time with remedies, but decide
the tendon at once - In this case
the toe is extended upon the foot -

Hemiplegia. Philadelphia

Nov. 16th - 1848

Prof Chapman says from the experience
of a number of years, he has to say that
hemiplegia of the right side is never cured
it may be palliated - When this affection
affects the left side it may be cured -

Apoplexy.

In the majority of cases of Apoplexy where the patient
dies suddenly the brain is found at fault, it is owing to
hypertrophy of the left side of the heart, which forces
too great quantity of blood upon the

Disease of the Skin.

Med. Clinic -

Case 1st - Private patient of Dr. Mitchell & Mutter's - A singular disease of the Skin is commenced with a white circular spot situated upon the back, near the median line, midway - It resembles the scar of a burn in appearance only. Feels tender upon pressure, skin thickened. Dr. Mitchell

Med Clinic - Nov 25th 1848

Mitchell - Child aged 6 years - Disease of Skin - arising from neglected Crusta lactea - The skin is affected round the eyes and ears. It would not be proper to suppress this eruption suddenly as it may give rise to some other affection, disease brain or - Dr Randolph remarks, "suppressed eruptions of this kind has been followed by disease of the spine - then sudden suppression is apt to be followed by vertigo - St. Vitus Dance."

We will give this child the Compound Sassaaparilla Syrup made allertive with Bichloride Mercury - as follows.

R. C. Syrup Sassaaparilla - \mathfrak{ss} \mathfrak{vj} .

Bichloride Mercury -

$\mathfrak{grs. ss}$

Always dissolve the Bichloride before mixing - Dose 24th part of gr. twice a day. Desert the spoon full.

In the mean time I will prepare the eruption for external application - Soften the scalp with oil - After a while the topical remedy will come in eruption - See another case in this Book - Pompholyx - See first part of this book - Dr. Mutter's treatment

Medical Clinique Philadelphia -
Nov 4th. 1848.
By Mitchell -

Case. Jane McKittrick. aet 30. Complaints
of the abdomen - which much tumified
quite tympanitic - Very tender upon
pressure - This woman has Chronic
Inflammation of the Peritoneum - the
walls of the abdomen are also
tender - She was confined 4th
July. This is an obscure case -
Her Catamenia is also deranged -
She also has probably an effusion
of Gas within the abdomen -
For the present we will give her for
~~the present~~ a tonic purgative - &
friction to the abdomen with
opodeldoo, this is a camphorated
liniment

℞ ~~the~~ Rhu. - - gr.ij.
Alves. - - - gr.
Precap. carb. bow. gr. v. ss.
p. 1. 2. 3. Dose 1 - 2 - 3.

at night as the case may require
Upon Enquiry I find this lady
has had Malarial fever. This Gent.
is very frequently the result of this
kind of fever. (Intermittent). We will
add Quinine to the prescription before
given - Sul Quinine gr. v. to be
taken in the morning.

Case 2nd. Jane Person. 35. aet.
Complaints of Swelling in the abdomen
I find ~~there~~ too is quite tympanitic
This condition of the abdomen v. c.
Thinks dependent malarious disease

as both of these patients have had this disease.
In fine in many of these cases the
Colon is distended with gas, with the
power to expell it. We will give her
too ~~the~~ a turpentine purge, & quinine as
in the other case. ~~the~~ Inquire of Hammond.

Case 3rd D. Buckley - 37 - The
Complaint of dumb lague - and
of a lump ^{in the abdomen} ~~rising up~~ in her breast
and throat. Abdomen also symptomatic
Ionic Cathartic & night - Linn
in the morning.

Case 4th. Isabella Graham - 40. and
The Complaint of some things working
up in the throat - This is what is
called a hysterical affection - the
nervous system is involved.

Bowels Castive - Troubled in
the mind - It is a fact when
the nervous system is excited it is
more apt to do the work of disease -
When a horse is excited he will
become scared at things, otherwise
he would not -

Leucamenia Suppressed -
She has also spasms - Give
her also alterative purgative -

Rh. Rheis - gr. ʒij.

Acet. "j

Tart. Antimony gr. ʒi/16.

Calomel gr. ʒi/8 - M. Pill

Abortion -

When abortion is threatened - Dr. Meigs has succeeded in carrying woman to full term by amygdalotomy. See M. Velpeau. Work on Midwifery -

Causes of Mortification (Chelius, vol. I - p. 67-8)

All injuries which cause too high degree of inflammation.

Obstruction of the circulation - Weakness,

Opposition of the nervous activity

Too irritating treatment of inflammation

Checking of the circulation by ligatures -

Too tight bandaging -

Pressure kept up by the unyielding aponeurosis -

Violent operation of heat & Cold.

Malignant inflammation, degeneration of the juices, Scurvy, Malignant, putrid fevers.

Great age.

Severe bruises & Concussions, by which the part is filled with stagnant juices

Obstruction of arteries. - Certain fluids extravasated from natural cavities -

Bad foul air & Contagious influences -

Boo die - Innumerable sudden loss of blood

Travus - Mentioned "extension effusiva" as a cause -

Hence sometimes occurs in simple gangrene

Mortification -

Bluish dirty yellow - - After acute pain, intense heat - - - The Pain becomes dull aching, stretching - Redness becomes deeper, more dusky Warmth Diminishes.

Swellings at first hard & tense becomes soft doughy, oedematous -

Cuticle rises in flicules. containing a dark-coloured brownish fluid -

(The part has not yet lost all its sensibility and warmth. & may recover)
Pulse is small, quick, & loses its fullness and hardness

Patient, has languid countenance, features pinched -

Cold sweats, - Urine thick.

Tongue - dry, dirty tongue -

Thirst Unquenchable.

Frequently: hot Stew -

When exhaustion of the living activity is full, developed, mortification takes place. Pain ceases, Colour, bluish - gray or even black
Trousseau says like gray or clouded marble

Intermittent Fever.

It consists of a series of febrile paroxysms separated from each other by distinct intervals of apyrexia.

The paroxysm of an Intermittent fever, consists of three stages - the Cold, hot and sweating - the first may be regarded as the invasion - the last as the solution of the febrile attack -

Symptoms at the commencement of the Cold Stage the patient is affected with a sense of languor, and muscular weakness, yawns, stretching and perhaps rigors - face pale lips bluish - features shrunken.

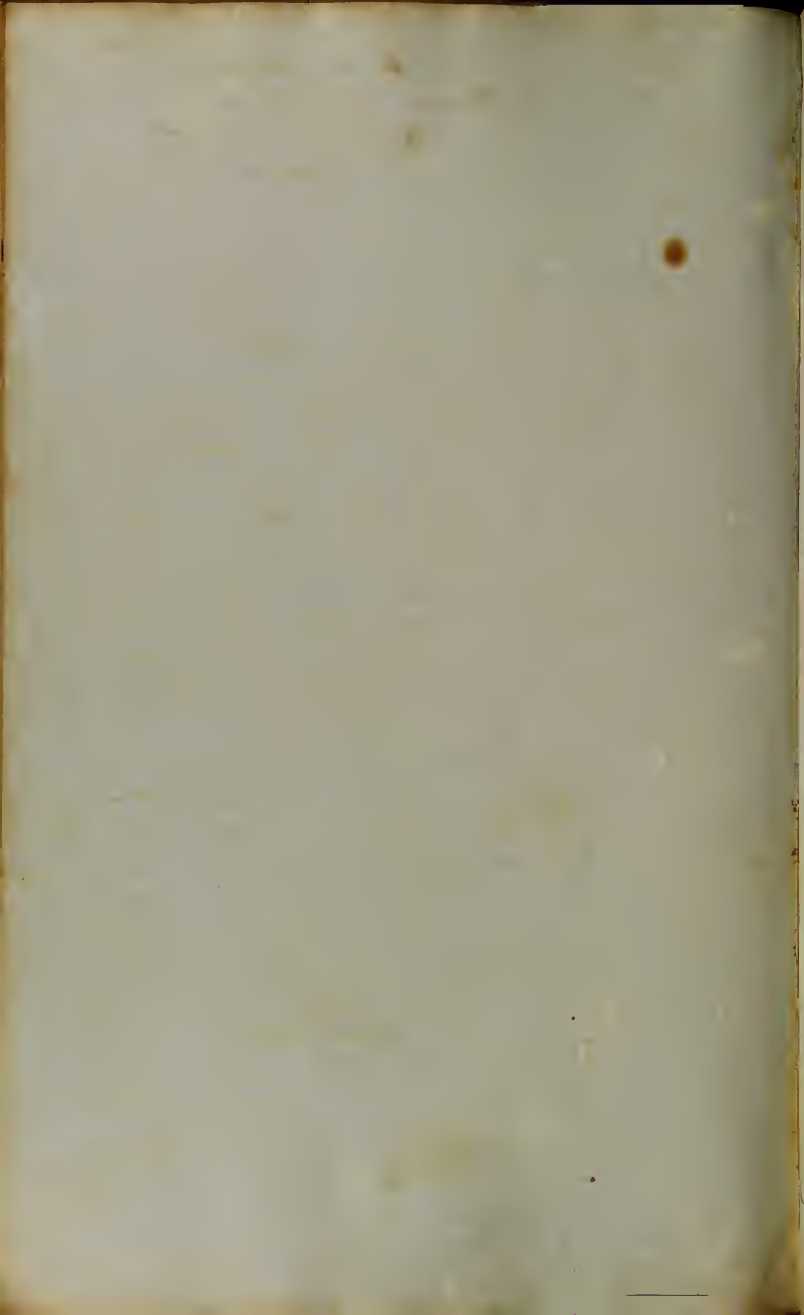
The feeling of cold commences along the course of the spine, as if water were trickling down his back -

The extremities are next affected, the sensation soon extending over his whole body becoming often so intense as to occasion convulsions of the skin or rigors and chattering of the teeth.

These symptoms are often attended with shivering of the body - gastric oppression nausea and often with head ache & spinal with muscular pain -

Dumb ague - Malarious intermittent - in which the apyrexia is not clearly expressed - Bow ague - Knee ague and the jaw Intermittent are also mentioned by Authors -

T. Mitchell mentioned a disposition of
the head to be drawn back in the
invasion of the cold stage -



Medical Clinic By Mitchell
Philada. Nov 1848

Case. of Incurable Phthisis. Phthisis -
- Patient has slight cough - We will give
the arsenite of ammonia.

℞s Arsen - --- gr. i

Aq --- fʒss - M -

These five drops ter in die -

In the morning we will give a
preparation of Iron. (Some Map prep. of
iron was mentioned). Iron decomposed
arsenic, but not after it has been admin-
istered some hours - Give ^{four} four or
five hours afterwards - I suppose it
might be given in 3. hours -

Tuberculous formation takes
place more generally from 20 - 30
years than at a more advanced age -
say 50 to 60 -

Nov 25th 1848. Jackson.

Lady - Epilepsy or loss consciousness - The
hysteria The patient is conscious. This
Lady affected hysterical convulsions -
with hemorrhage from the womb. The
neck of the uterus is diseased - Digestive
functions, much impaired. Nervous symp-
-toms prominent. ~~The~~ Very Castles -

We cannot combat all these
symptoms at once - We will give -

℞. Pilula Veg (Blue top)	gr 1/2
(Precip. Sulph. Ant.) Kermes Mineral	" 1/16.
Alves.	" 1/2
Leamp. Ext Colly Smith	" 1 - M.
Pier 2 at night - one ^{with} morning -	To assist

This Sine Mixture -

Rx - Ext Senna -

" " Gentiana

Iodide Potassium

Aqua -

℥ 3j.

3℥

3j.

℥ 3vj. ac

Table spoonfull once twice
per day. This woman has had
moral & physical, which
has brought this condition of the womb
about her -

Case of a Child - recovering
from Intermittent fever -
After making remarks upon the
present condition, and the diarrhoea
usually accompanying, and the cheeks
a bit harshly, with the system
suffers from the drainage; the cutting
the gums when they were red, swollen,
but hard &c. The following Rx -
was given for the anemic condition
which the fever had left the child in

℞ Symp Iodide Iron -

Iodide Potassium

Aqua.

℥ 3℥.

3j.

℥ 3℥. ac

Dose 20 drops. ter in die

Prof. Med Hall. Nov 28th 1848
By Mitchell -

Case 1st. Bartholomew Doren -

At 7. Affected with Catarrh - inflammatory
condition of the Bronchial tubes - The
Sputa is quite rusty - Catarrh is
among the symptoms Catarrh
when epidemic prevails as at the

put in this city now. Always took to these
symptoms - we will treat this with
an emetic - *N. Tart. Ant.* - - - grj.
Pulv. Ipecac "Xij. ss.

Divide in 14. powders. One to be given
every 10-15 Min. until it operates -

Then a little *Vin. Antimony* -
(Wine) 8 drops occasionally -

Case 2. Ann. Harding. - act 60. Pain
in the right hypochondria - Tongue
red. white - When at rest hyp. pain
fades light colored. Scler. colored.
has had Rheumatism in left arm -
it has left - Since the pain the right
side appeared - What part of the
liver is affected? This is a neuralgic
affection - which is very common -
by the way - We will give tonic
alterative - You might think of
Colomel, arsenic - & - Cal is but
a tonic - a sedative - Give

Indide Potassium - gr 5 - to be
largely diluted in water - This
is a tonic, an alterative - Colomel
not a tonic, a sedative -

Case 3. Gentleman - Act 33.

Complaints of Cough, increased upon
the slightest exposure - Would much
enlarged - faces red - Cough for
nearly two years - The pneumonia
has to be removed - which is indispensable
to the cure. The respiratory murmur
is quite different in the right lung -
This case is far advanced in *Pneumonia*
Pulmonalis. We will try Arsenic

and Iron. R. Arsenite of Ammonia grj.
Aqua — $\frac{f\text{ss}}$ in
Five drops before and after each
Night and Morning 5 grain Precip
Carb Iron. Iron and arsenic
are incompatible with each other,
But you will give them as far
from each other as you can so the
incompatibility will be destroyed.

Case 4. James Lynch. aet 30.
Rough respiration - occasional febrile
reaction - Night sweats - one lung
more affected than the other. To prevent
night sweats which is quite debilitating
Sponge the patient at night with Rye
& alum. and use Arsenic acid Iron
as in the other case.

Arsenate of Ammonia - is difficult
to drop out. - Use Minimum Measure -

Arsenite of Soda is more manageable

Case 5. Mary - aet 32. Pain
just below the spleen. Dr. Deveree
regarded this as a symptom of disease
about the uterus or vagina. Upon
inquire I find this woman has a
leucorrhoeal discharge - This patient
needs some tonic remedy. Sulphate
of Zinc has not been fairly tested will
give it further trial.

Sulph Zinc — grj
" Quinine $\frac{grj}{ss}$ in
at Night - or often —

Case 7th - Mary Miller - aet 28 -
Palpitation of the heart - had it for
4 or 5 years - Increases when ascends
flight of stairs - Suffers with dyspnoea
difficultly breathing - The heart and pulse
don't correspond heart full. This indicates
dilatation left side of the heart
or the hole - The best remedy
is to give tone to the system and act
the ~~cardiac~~ the circulatory system -
- Sedation - To do this give Iron
& digitalis -

R (Inst) Murate Iron - \mathfrak{ss} .
Digitalis (Inst) \mathfrak{ss} .
Tis in aq.

Case 8. John - aet 28. Pain at
the epigastrium. Tongue furred, little
whitish - has just come out of a
fever - Give \mathfrak{ss} Mendericus -

R. Aetate Amo. \mathfrak{ss} p.

Three times a day -

~~It~~ If this patient ~~seems~~ ^{seems} slightly
when I would say bleed him - Men who
have just come out of a debauch
will not bear depletion. I ^{have} seen
delirium Tremens developed by deple-
tion in such subjects - Mind how
you bleed.

~~It~~ Hydrate Sesquioxide of Iron
is the best antidote against the poison
of arsenic - Take given full doses - Repeated.
The Anhydrous Sesquioxide (Inst) -
It combines with the arsenic & forms
an insoluble & inert comp. Arseniate of Iron.

Scraps Or Or

Professor Meigs related a case to his class of an ulcerated hymen in a female who had borne several children - under his care -

The Labia Minora in females frequently protrude beyond the sternum labia - which sometimes gives rise to considerable irritation - Besides the menstruation to the woman as the sternum she is mal-formed. They have been removed.

Milk may be secreted into the breast of a woman without she being pregnant (Dunglison in his Physiology relates the case of a man having milk in his breast, from applying a child repeatedly to it) Disturbances of the womb from other causes besides those of pregnancy, may give rise to the phenomenon.

Gonitis is a troublesome disease of female genital organs. at work
Bi-Borate Soda - ^(or Borate) 3 p.
Sulph. Morphic - 3 p.
Aqua - 3 p.
f 3 viij. m.

The same thing may arise and be kept up by the involution of the hair about the parts as in the lid of the eye. Such offending hair must be removed.

Meigs

~~Dr~~ Carthus, ulcerative tumours of the
breast must ^{not} be removed. Use
Morphia to compose the patient.
Dr Dugas of Augusta Ga. has removed these with success. 20
days. Mutility is opposed to their removal -

Hoofman's Anodyne.

R. Saepl. Ether - - - - - ℥ viij
Rect. Spts. - - - - - " 3xy
Eth. oil (oil wine) " 3ij. M.
Dose ℥ 3j - ij.

Diarrhoea in Chlorosis.

R. Chk. Mist. - - - - - ℥ vj
Catechu - - - - - 3j
Kino (Tinct. 2 quap) 3j
Tinct. Opii - - - - - 3j M.

Dose - Spoonfull once or twice
a day - Bedford.

When there is pain attending
the diarrhoea the following may be
given with benefit - according to Dr B.

R. Tart. Potassa & Soda - ℥ - 3vj
(Rochel's salt) 3
Syrup. Poppies - - - - - 3vj
Peppermint Water - 3vj M.

This may be given in wine glass full
doses -

Professor Mitohels. Says, Bisther exert
a powerful efficacy in arresting hemorrhages
as have been shown in cases of Epistaxis
hemorrhage from the womb, & cases of
purpura Hemorrhagica.

Sulphate of Protoxide of Iron
Called. Sulphate of Iron or Clapperao -

This when given in the form of Pills
should be converted into anhydrous
Sulphate. To do this it should be
heated gently, care being taken
not to heat it above 212° as it
will be converted into a sesquioxide
of Iron - an insoluble compound -
Dose grs - grs. Tonic & astringent.

Nov 27th. 1848 -

To night Dr. Parcast took up
the common Carotid artery.

He directed us always to stand
below the shoulders of the patient,
not at his head, to cut downwards
towards us. Make the incision long
enough, & show the inner border of
the Sternocleidomuscle. Then
raise, after having cut through
the integument, raised the superficial
fascia, ^{only} ~~and~~ it, & run your groove
director under the fascia, & I believe
he said platysma. Myodes muscle, &
divided it. You ^{may} run your finger above
the director if you choose - divide upward
You then come to the deep cervical
fascia - divide that in the same
way. You then come to the
sheath of the ~~muscle~~ artery itself.
Now you must act cautiously. This
must be divided, raised and ~~and~~

it, & with your groove director, separate the vessel from the sheath, don't separate it too far, then pass your ligature under the artery from the vein - raise your ligature, to ascertain if it is really under the artery, as the omo-hyoid muscle has been ligated for this artery - If an aneurism open an operating for the pulsation will cease.

(Descendens aortae)

There is a nerve, that lies upon this vessel. a cord like just where it is usually ligated. It is a branch of the ninth pair it may be cut, if it cannot be avoided. But you must not cut the Pneumogastric, nor Phrenic nerve.

The wound may be brought together by adhesive Straps -

In dividing the sheath of a vessel raise it snip it through and run your director under, & divide upon it.

Suppuration in Case of Fracture

If suppuration occurs, the matter should be evacuated at an early period: if it is not already in contact with one or both fragments, it may be speedily be so, and Caries or Necrosis may be the result. Hargraves's Surgery - pg 126.

Philada - Nov 29th 1848

Nitric Acid - Truie & Cantrant

Aqua Regia - Nitro-Muriatic Acid

R. Nitro-Muri-

Nitric Acid 1 part
Muriatic " 2 parts-

Prof Houston gives the following as
a R. Aqua - - - ℥iv -
Nitric Acid - ℥ij -
Hydrochloric Acid (Muri) ℥ij -

Mix the Muriatic & Water first
& then add the Nitric -

Dose two Spoon full in wine
glass of water -

Hooper's Mixture -

R. Camphor water - ℥ij -
Nitric Acid - ℥ij - X -
Tinct opii - ℥x - XV -

Dose two Spoon full - Prof Houston
highly recommends it in cases of obstructed vomiting, unaccompanied
with inflammation of Stomach

Nitric Acid is employed in
urinary, calculous affection -
and for many other purposes -

Some add Sweet Spts Nitric - ℥ss -
to Hooper's mixture - I cannot say
that its efficacy is increased -

Dilute Sulphuric Acid
is for demonstration 1-13 - The
officinal dilute Sulph Acid is
℥ss dilutus - 1-8-3 -

Mitchell's Mode of giving Sulphate of Iodine -

Sulph Iodine gr. xij - xvj - xx
Acid. Sulph. Scid. ʒtt the same
Aqua - - - ʒxij - xvj - xx

Mix - Dose ʒi - every hour or so
until just before the expected paroxysm
then give all that remains - To
which may be added to each dose
5 to 10 drops Tinct opii. & twice
the quantity Sweet Opt. nitre, which
add greatly to its efficacy - In this
you must be governed mainly
by the symptoms -

1st Stage of Intermettente is the
Cold Stage - The Stage of Congestion;
nervous disorder - Blood tends to the
Center - Spleen distended - engorged
Mucous membranes Congested - Lungs
Congested - Patients usually die in
Cold Stage -

In the Treatment - The indications
are - to Repose - put the patient in
bed - apply warmth to back & extremities
Restore the blood to the surface &
to the parts most Cold - Pediluvia
Sinapias - Keep the feet in motion,
as it ^{it} invigorates the circulation, & accelerates it
Diluent may be given - Cold water
if patients desires - Warm drinks
made of Balm - strong coffee -

The cold douch ^(dash) has been applied with
good effect - Dr Mitchell seems to place
much more in this treatment -

When the cold stage is prolonged to an unusual length, and the nervous system seems to be deranged - upset - needs to be restored - Opium in two or three grain doses may be given - If spasms are present combine, some antispasmodic, Camphor - Myrr - Asafetida - Musk & - If Opium does not - Hyocyanus - Spider web black - 2 to 3 grs.

The Tournequet has been especially useful in hysterical affections, and convulsions -

Sometimes head & lungs, become greatly engorged - When any viscera seems threatened or as to endanger the patient bleed in the cold stage -

Where the chill is prolonged - also examine the spine - You will apt to find it tender - Apply cups, Sinapisms & - If the Stomach shows any oppression & if the head aches -

An Emetic is of especial importance Ipec - Ipec & Tart Emlic - Mustard & Table Salt - Mustard alone & Sinapisms to extremities -

It may be necessary to use stimulents in the ~~cold~~ stage, you should be lavish in this respect

What Stage of Intermittent fever
Stage of reaction - Skin hot
pulse strong, full - If the distribution
of the heat, & blood unequal, involving
important organs - Bleed -

Cool the system down - apply
Cold water - if patient objects -
Vinegar & water - apply cold the
head - as the skin does not act
a diaphoretic mixture may be
given - Citric acid ^{or} or the
Common Soda powder may
be given -

While cooling outer surface
Cool the inner surface -

Salt of Soda - or Sulph Mag. $\frac{3}{4}$ j
Tart Antimony - $\frac{8}{16}$ i.

Water - $\frac{36-8}{16}$

is a good sudorific - Space - r
h is good sudorific -

When the nervous system is
much disturbed add small quantities
Opia to your prescription $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 -
Salt water - Sulphate Zinc - &

Opia are mild emetics - When
reaction is general - if you bleed
- bleed general - When doubts
exist as to blood letting - You may
bleed topically as it is best protecting

When the eyes look muddy - the
appearance gloomy - bad sign - it
foretells evil -

Next Stage is the Sweating Stage
the terminal stage - Secretions take
place - may in common be left to itself
man revived & is palliated - grad

usually withdraw the bed clothes - If
the sweats should be too copious
- use tepid water, & should they
seem (the sweats) to exhaust the
patient, a lotion of alum cured
spts - alcohol - will be found of
importance - Will. Leemann
this &

This stage gives way to the intermission
which may be long or short according to the
type of the disease.

The dispute as to time of the
administration of quinine, is yet unsettled.
it must vary according to the location
& intensity of the disease. If the
preceding paroxysm has been
severe, you will not wait for
a remission, but give your remedies.
the great antiperiodic in the declining
stage of the paroxysm - Combined with
stimulents it has been & may be given
with profit - in the cold stage -

In general I have found the
following prescription to answer an
admirable purpose:

Sulph Quinine - ℞ ℥ij - ℥v - ℥xx.

Chlor. Vitral - as many drops

Water as many drachms -

℥i - at dose, commencing directly after
the paroxysm, giving it every hour or so
- to which may be added, ^{or not} 5 to 10 drops
Laudanum & 10 to 20 drops Sweet's spts nitre
which add greatly to its efficacy.

Must be given one hour or so before the expected
paroxysm give the remaining of the
solution

Typhoid fever -

One of Mitchell's diagnostic signs of Typhoid fever. also -

Pearl, ^{color} of the gums between the molar teeth - the interspaces of the molar teeth - Unfavorable sign.

Philada - - 1848 -

When abscesses occur of not in a glandular structure it is favorable.

The shifting of the patient upon the bed, ~~with~~ supporting himself upon his elbows, almost always sign of death -

Head is affected in different ways - Dilatation of pupils - disposition to fainting - Throat affected with espt. & the nose affected with putulent dryness -

In Chest - Complicated with Pneumonia - Sonorous

~~The~~ The Skin presents several phenomena - Irregularity of heat - which is an unfavorable symptom in almost all diseases.

Burgling in the right iliac fossa peculiar (This is present in some other diseases hence not peculiar to Typhoid fever, almost always present)

Eruption appears, about 7th day - Deafness and Tinnitus aurium, deafness - Common to this disease

— Deafness— Mildness of Carotides—
as among the favorable signs—
Patient may have 4- or 5 stools
a day, without being considered dangerous

Migs' hint about Convulsions.

or Eclampsia - Anticipating Labor.

Philad^a Dec 23^d 48

I will talk ^{to} you this evening about
some of the diseases, as they are called
of pregnancy. Pregnant females are subject
to oedema of the feet, legs, vulva or
labia, which may extend all over the
whole system. This effusion is dependent
upon obstruction of the vessels by the
gravid uterus - especially the veins
which return the blood from legs.

The swelling first commences in the
foot. This in primipara is more
serious consequence, than in women
who have borne children.

This oedema determines the blood
to the brain, and induces convulsions.

Noise in the head, strange sensation,
Headache, half vision, Can only see one
half of an object, denotes derangement
about the Brain, approaching

Convulsions which demands your
your whole attention. It is much
better to ward off an attack of
Convulsions than to cure them -

Subjects a woman to abortion, and
highly endangers her life. Won't
you take care of her there, and
prevent her having the threatened
derangement of Cerebral function?

The brain is invaded - Won't you
bleed her, and prevent the heart
from rushing its blood into this
most vital Organ -

Then when a young married
lady ~~starts~~ submits herself to your
care, Won't you be careful to
properly ^{or over} ~~through~~ the critical period?
Take care of infiltrated legs.

(See Le Gall's Mid. pg - pg 92)
See also page 104 - 105

Intense Cephalalgia - Pain epigastric
disturbance in vision, Sparks passing
rapidly before the eyes - Vertigo -
Tingling of ears, embarrassment in
speech - Signs of Menstrual Derangement
(Chaussier -)

2 1/2

Cal Borden

Dear Sir - Your note informing me that Mr Wm McWhorter had placed an account in your hands for collections, had been recd - Had I deemed the account just, it would have been settled at maturity, as it offers to do - I will now give you an Undersigned Statement of the Case - Mr McWhorter's Boys came to me to employ them, I questioned them, whether they were authorized to engage work, they told me they were, they stated they had been working for so much per day - I told them distinctly, I was no judge of a day's work, & that I would only employ them by the job - I told them Mr Wm Harris had agreed to do the work for \$30., which he was prevented from doing by volunteering in the Army - I then told the boys to examine their House, & set the price for which they would do it - After examining the house, they told me, they would finish it for \$30. the same that Mr Harris had agreed to finish it for - Then to be sure to have every ^{thing} right, I told them to go to their Master & inform him of it & if it was all right, to come & go to work - The same ^{men} ~~boys~~ came back & told ^{me} they had informed Judge McWhorter, who was their managing for his son, he consents for them to take the job - The above are the facts in the case -

Yours truly in your letter
that it is always pleasant to you to
little matters ^{placed} in your hands ^{for} following
without ^{any} ^{inconvenience} or offense -

Hernia -

What may hernia be mistaken for? Answer
May be confounded with hydrocele - Scrofula
and tumours about the groin -

How will you distinguish hernia -
from hydrocele - Answer.

- Hydrocele the tumour commences
at the lower part of the scrotum - not
reducible by position - destitute of
the gurgling sound of intestine
fluctuates, and at times is pellucid,
Hernia increases after eating -

What may strangulated Hernia
be mistaken for or what may it
be confounded with or assimilate -

Answer. Colic pains - pains
from Cholera, or rather hernia
may be the true seat of
trouble when Colic is supposed
to exist -

Where is pain felt in ingui-
nal Hernia? A

At the umbilicus and seat of
structure -

What are some of the symptoms
of Strangulated Hernia? A.

Persisting vomiting - even of
stercoraceous matter - Cold sweats -
restlessness of patient - & -

Give it
I assure ~~it~~ is always pleasant to me
to settle my accounts without
having to force to people comply
without their consent - And if ^{Mr. McWhorter} ~~you~~
~~are~~ as willing to see justice done
as ~~you are~~ ^{he is} to exact it, then vice
but no difficulty ~~and~~ in the settlement
After stating the above facts to
him, I think it is dangerous
in Mr. McWhorter to slip off &
put the accounts your hands
for collection without authorizing
you to settle it according to the
Plupulation Treaty -

In addition to this, I bought
some substantial clothing for his negroes
which I thought he would approve
in order for -

Your wife please see.
Mr. McWhorter & try to get him to
settle it in a pleasant way -

Very Respectfully
M. A. Cochran

Pancoast - Stated in his Lecture,
that burns involving the elbow,
even when apparently but slight
will often demand amputation,
from exposing the ulna nerve
that runs superficial here.

D. Pancoast, says when a per-
son receives a burn in this
place, sufficient to ~~the~~ warrant
the exposure of the nerve, it
will be proper, to advise
amputation

Philadelphia -

Feb 1849.

J. K. Mitchell -

on Pneumonia -

or Pneumonitis - Inflammation of the lungs - Cellular tissue of lungs is inflamed, involving the finer cells of the lungs. According Chomel. The walls of the vesicles of the lungs are inflamed - Constituting vesicular pneumonitis - The pleura is commonly affected - Some writers call it pleuro-pneumonia - or (pleurop - pneumonies)

Lesions in pneumonia after death shows Three Stages -

1st Inflammatory Stage - Stage of Congestion -

2nd. Deposit of lymph - The lymphous stage - with which you likewise have Congestion - This is also the state or stage of red hepatization

3. Purulent Stage - Stage of gray hepatization - A stage in which the inflammation has gone on to suppuration. analogous to inflammation in any other organ - Just what happens in inflammation in the arm or leg - This subject has been made to appear mysterious

without any just reason - It is
because writers have compounded
things - Inflammation of the
lungs is not essentially different
from inflammation any
where else -

Sometimes there is gangrenous
condition of the lungs, in pneumonias,
just as happens in inflammation
any where else - Though this
condition exists sometimes
& mostly without any previous
inflammation - Necrotic or degene-
racy of the part

Inflammation in an
organ diminishes the cohesion
of its tissues - it becomes more
friable - renders it more easily
torn - This may be one of
our means of judging the
existence of previous inflammation
in post mortem examinations -

1st. Stage seldom causes
death.

2nd. Stage - Symptomatic stage
stage of red hepatization - 4

Writers have described this stage
as the stage of hardening - others as
softening - This arises (depending)
from the way the examinations
have been conducted -

In this stage the lung does
not crepitate - Sinks in water -
The lungs present a granular
appearance. From the immobility

of the lungs, or want of elasticity, the ribs make an impression upon their surface - The lungs present the appearance of the spleen hence has been called splenization

3 Stage - the purulent stage - yellow or gray hepatization
The blood and lymph of the second stage, are replaced by pus - Almost all die in this stage - before the lungs can repair themselves by ~~restoring~~ ^{restoring} ~~restoring~~ ^{restoring} the pus forms in the intercellular spaces -

Gangrene may not be dependant upon pneumonia in this condition of the lungs, the patient, on account of the fetid condition of the lungs - is a great annoyance to his friends and attendants -

We have what is called -
Circumscribed P. Pneumonia -
Lobular P. ~~which is confined to~~
~~the small lobuli -~~

Lobar P.

Lobuli P.

Double P. where both lungs are affected -

Single P. where but one lung is affected -

Intercurrent P. where it supervenes upon any other disease -

Pleur Pneumonia - or Neurop-P.
Right affects often than
the left -

Summit of left lung
rarely affected -

July 16. 1849. Pneumonia is inflammation
of the areola or cellular tissue of
the lungs. i.e. there is congestion
& the inflam., attacks Serous Mucous
& cellular tissue all at once.

- When the hepatisation is not
complete, it is called spleenization

- In pleurisy simply, you
have the left side affected mostly,
Pneumonia on right side
mostly, 7 to 1.

Consecutive Pneumonia is
when it occurs or depends upon
some other disease -

P. usually occurs in winter
& spring

The season does not
as I may say produce P. but
permits its.

P. may be caused by wounds,
blows, acid vapors - Heepins
cold potations - May arise
from no known cause - May
arise from suppressed eruptions
- Consumption - disease of lungs -
Pneumonia fatal to old people -
Sex exerts but little influence -
Sanguine temperament are would
suppose to be more liable -

Abusive application of Medicines
such Mercury, Iodine, Arsenic
may act as exciting causes -
Hypostatic Pneumonia. may come
on insidiously - may come on
in Typhus fever - Consumption.
Disease of the Heart - Inflamm.
- mation of the liver - In Pneumonia
the liver is also sometimes affected
Hence we have what is termed
Bilious pneumonia -

Symptoms - General, physical
& local symptoms - - We have
some times Cough - Rapid Respira-
- tion denotes an attack in infants
at commencement - To examine
a Child hold it up to your ear -

In hurried respiration you
may suspect pneumonia -

You may have dullness on
percussion - - As most all
of the inflammatory diseases
commence with a Chill -

I would say -

Intermittent fever seldom
ever occurs in the night - That
is an attack of a Chill -

Pain in Pneumonia, vague
deeply seated as the patient expresses
it -

Pain affected equally on inspi-
- ration and expiration [Suppose the
pleura is affected with the Pneumonia,
would not it make a difference B)

- In pleurisy pain not so deep
more superficial -

The pain in pleurisy effected only in inspiration - In pleurisy respiration hurried & short -

Cough in P. usually from the beginning - Sometimes not painful - The Character of the Sputa is of importance Here we have the rusty sputa - or some shade of yellow, at other times like that of Catarrh - The expectorated matter has quite a tenaceous character -

Percussion in early stage does not afford any distinct sign - In the sub stage -

Stokes says the respirations per minute - Dr. M. thinks Stokes may be deceived in attributing this character to the respirations, as the same phenomenon is dependant upon ~~the~~ hurried respirations simply - Chomel says the respirations lessen force.

Crepitant Rhoncus, is an important, diagnostic sign in this disease - Characterizes inflammation in the minute vesicles of the lungs - Shales & disappears - When the Crepitation disappears - then you have the Bronchopneumonia respirativa, caused by the lungs becoming more dense, hence a better conductor of sound

Pulse usually quickened 100-140. Sometimes flushed cheeks - the cheek only next the pillow will be flushed - eyes present a brightened appearance - Nostrils pinched, the balance of the face contrasts strangely with the bright eyes - Skin at times dry or moist - usually moist of a clammy character occasionally vomiting - Majority of patients complain of Headache - Thirst

Hepatisation - Symptom - Cough - (The blood is exceedingly fibrinous) Respiratory left painful -

Ind Stage - Dullness or perceptions
Cessation of ^{consciousness} perceptions - Here we have bronchophony - Patient may be ~~aphonic~~ - Patient frequently - I may say generally recovers from this stage - denoted by a return of the crackles ~~to the~~ ^{to the} lungs - Mitchell says the sub-crepitant rhonchus is now heard which has been compared to the tearing of silk

3. Stage - patient seldom recovers
there is a deterioration in the patient
Pulse & respiration more hurried, and
irregular - face pale and dingy
colored - Sputa may be purulent
- or purulent - of a fetid odour
Decubitus Dorsal - Intellect
of patient usually good - Sweats
cold - Skin may be of livid
appearance - Labbing respiration
denotes death -

When Middle Lobe of lung
is affected seldom fatal -
Upper lobe more fatal than
the lower

When urine shows a
precipitate, if not albuminous, good
sign

D. M. Said something about
remittent & intermittent P.

Latent P. more dangerous -
than when it comes on at once
P. from measles, is unfavorable
Insidious P.

In third stage Sputa become
fetid - Resembles prunes -

In dogs pleurisy by shifting
patient in positions you can
always diagnose it from pneumo-
nia -

Treatment - 1st. Stage you
have to abate the congestion -
& diminish the inflammation
& lessen the action of the heart.

and to correct the excessive fibrinous
condition of the blood - our remedies
for this - are - 1st Blood-letting
Certain epidemics of Pneumonia
will not bear bloodletting.

When the signs show the
need of blood letting - & you cannot
bleed generally -

Cups may be instituted -
Blood-letting is contraindicated when
the system is prostrated.

When the circulation is
exhausted the shock done to
the system -

The heart & arteries may be
locked, when bleeding may be
instituted, feeling your way.

Blood-letting sometimes -
forbidden by age - old people
do not bear blood-letting well.
Bilious complications do not
bear blood-letting -

Watch the mode in which
nature relieves herself - whether
by skin - urine - hemorrhages
or by the alimentary canal - or

Next to blood-letting, Iant's
Lact. of Antimony & Potash - in
the treatment of P. antiphlogistically

T. M. Day's Ocrea of Tartar
mingled with an Lact. Emetic -
diminishes its irritating property
Say R. Tar. Polyp. gr. (vi) Tart
E. gr.

In giving Lact. Emetic in
Pneumonia you will continue

its administration after the symptoms have abated.

Laxatives sometimes act, too much by the skin. Opium will correct this.

Some contents that Lact of Sh. & Ko. does not exercise its full effect unless it purges & nauseates -

Calomel is the next best remedy in the treatment of Pneumonia - It is,

of immense value as a sedative in children - And ~~the~~ ~~you use~~ Calomel as a sedative & against the plastic element of the blood.

Calomel - Last Autumn

of Nitrate Potash has been recommended Digitalis may be given when excessive action of heart exists - Adept of Lead Dr. M. speaks of

When inflammation of Stomach exists, Antimony is forbidden -

Muscaria - used Carb Potash 3i - 3i - per day - when the disease passes off by kidney I cannot see how it would be useful only in certain epidemics - // 1 Blister

In Cerebral Complications Blister to extremities & back of neck will be found useful

To sum up 1st Bloodletting
2nd - Tart Antimony - 3 Calomel
are the main Agents in the
treatment of P. - (at first)

In Third Stage the lungs
have been ruined - Pulse
sinks - Cold sweats stand
upon surface - Cold clammy
sweat - Pus forms in the
lungs. Stimulents at times
will be demanded when the
patient seems to flag - When
the shock - will be repaired -

When the lungs become
in a gangrenous condition
Sulphate of Quinia - The Chlorides,
Carbon Ammonia - Will be found
useful -

Dr. M. observed something about
dissolving the blood globules -

Pilious Pneumonia - This is
to be treated mainly by mercury -
N. S. Tart E. not so successful
Give Calomel 1st. as a sedative
then as an alterative - The
moment patient becomes
under the influence of Mercury
stop it - Short of solution, else
you may set up a mercurial
erythema -

In some forms of Pneumonia
patients will not bear bloodletting
they begin to sink from the first

The pneumonia is of an adynamic
character - In adynamic cases
it may be proper ~~to stimulate~~
at the commencement - Opium - May
be proper - sine sine & sine

You need not fear as
long as the pulse is not accelerated
Stupeform, stupor
disturbed of central spinal axis
Opium has been generally thought
& I have known it to do good -

But sometimes does harm
Revolutions will often be
of immense service -

In those cases in which
the brain becomes involved - Must
is decidedly beneficial

Camphor & Assafetida
May be premised -

Diet - Mild - unalloyed
2d Stage increase to barley
water - 3d Stage diet more
generous -

Coughs - Carb. Alkali has
the power of liberating the
the phlegm -

Cough may be sympathized

Important Items Referred To.

Mercury - As an Antiphlogistic - See Southern
Medical Journal for 1839. pg 737
Mercurial Inunction - pg 738.

Gonorrhoea - Balsam with Purgatives -
in - So. Surg. Jor. 1845/pg 475

Test for Bilo - Pg - 16 - (1845) 218 -

Whooping Cough

From Edward S Smith M.D. of Baltimore Md.
"Recipe for preparing whooping cough Cordial
for private family use."

Take four ounces of dry root or six of ops or
one fresh root, of the *Asarum Canadense*,
(Commonly called Wild Ginger) bruise it into
a coarse powder, and pour one pint of boiling
water upon it in a tin or other vessel, set
it by the fire that it may be kept hot, but
not boiling, for three hours. ~~the~~ Keeping the vessel
closely stopped or covered all the time, then
Strain off the liquor through a coarse cotton
or linen or cotton cloth pressing the
mass well to obtain all ~~the~~ strength. Then add to
the liquor as much loaf sugar as it will
dissolve, from one to two pounds. Take
a quarter of an ounce of cochineal
bruise it to a coarse powder and add to it
one eighth of an ounce of Salts of Tartar
pour upon this one gill of boiling water
stir it a few minutes and strain it

through a thin coarse flannel and at
the leisure to the above, stirring it well
and filling it a side to oval. Keep it
in bottles closely stopped, in a close
Cellar for use. It is always best to
make it as you want it for use, as in
this form it will not keep well. It
is much more effectual in this form
(I suppose when just made), than when put
up to keep a long time

Directions for use To a child under six
months $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea spoonfull, from 6 to 12
months, a tea spoonfull, from 1 to 2 years,
a tea spoonfull & a half from 2 to 5 years
2 tea spoonfulls, at a dose to be given
once an hour, once in two hours,
once in three hours or once in four
hours, according to the severity of
the disease

The diet should be as near as possible
that of bread and milk. If the child
has looseness of the bowels, rice water, rice
jelly, or rice & milk - very little animal
food. If the child be still at the breast,
let it take the breast moderately, not
too often, nor too much at a time

Be very careful that you obtain the
true Asarum, Canadensis, as in some
parts of the Country, other plants are
called, Cult. root. The true Asarum
has a taste very much resembling ginger,
the leaves are very nearly round, somewhat
kidney shaped, and only two leaves

ever grow from the same crown
The leaves grow from the crown as
the root of the grove - The plants
grow in shady places in the woods
in hills & mountainous places, or
on banks of streams &c

This Recipe was given to me by
Mr Harris - 1830.

Delirium Tremens

The immediate relief from that most painful of
diseases, the Delirium, by the simple topical application
of ammonia, and the allaying, in the most
speedy and effectual manner, the paroxysms of
delirium tremens, by the use of carbonate of ammonia.

Case. 1st Dec. 1853 - Mrs Haynes, Middle
sex, 60. Attacks with Epilepsy severe fit
commenced with pain in the right eye.
Fit brought on unconsciousness - Dr Miller
saw in 4 hours after attack - bled her
& gave emetic Fort Ant Paterson, Doucet
purg, I was called 8 hours afterwards,
became mad. The bleeding^{to} be repeated
and 2nd 9th Croton oil given. notes
colored well during the latter part
of the night, threw up the oil -
Repeated^{oil} next morning. Operates
well, she was much better
next day - Had another attack
in 3 or 4 weeks - The Cause of
the disease having been thought of
the attending physician to originate
from a Malicious tumor of the Scalp

^{out} The tumour was removed, without much difficulty. She was seized with another attack, just one week from the time of the operation. & died in about 3. hours.

Query. Could the operation have any thing to do with the ^{the} occurrence of the second attack?

Dec 15th 1853.

Case 2^d. Negro Woman aet. 23. had
2 Children - Attacked with slight
hemorrhage, like the menstrual flux -
Continued some 7 or 8 days, when
she was seized with pain in the
region of womb & sensation, of
prolapse - ^{bowels & vagina} Without making
a vaginal examination, which ought
not have been omitted, I supposed the
Case to be - Congestion of the
womb, with hemorrhage - Gave
nauseating doses of op^r with blue
pill & Morphine -

The Case much better - give
nothing up, continue treatment -
Dec 17. Called on Sister to the girl
She was laboring under all the
symptoms of labor, having
bearing down pains - after
a few pains she passed a mass
of flesh, interspersed with formation
not much dissimilar to the pulp
of ~~m~~ muscadines - which
I pronounced to be Hydatid Mole.

March 27th 1854.

Miss Lucy Whelan - aged attacks a few days ago with sore throat, which in a measure ^{passed} off, & returned again with rigors.

At the same time a small pimple appeared on side of the ~~side~~ nose - from which an Erysipelatous ^{eruption} ~~eruption~~ broke out - (March 28) two days

after I was called to see her, ^{very morning} found her with high fever, ^{Sub. Sub. Temp.} pulse 120, ^{bowels} Costive. Eruption extending over half her face, to midway her forehead.

Directed, ~~Dr.~~ Saline Castor Oil, operated that night 5 times -

28th. Found her much the same,

Gave 20 drops Tinct. Hellebore (half the strength of Norwood's) in 2 hours, pulse reduced 135 beats, vomited once, bilious matter - ordered Inst. B. to be repeated every 4 hours, provided her pulse

became frequent, to alay the irritability of Stomach & promote ^{bowel passage} ~~bowel passage~~ ^{29th Inst. castor} ~~bowel passage~~ also 2 blue pills,

be given, one at 11 P.M. the other at night. Applied Topically the tor ointment (Tor 1 part, Gunpowder 2 parts Lard $\frac{1}{2}$ part, made into a mass, by being well rubbed.

The swelling I thought have unites had extended to about one half the face, In addition to the tor ointment a ft. Plaster was applied to lower part to prevent if possible further extension of the inflammation.

Upon the eruption, I night add there were several blebs, filled with

Thin serous fluid - which I let out
Mar. 28th

Found her no better - Swelling in face
much increased - Pulse 120, feeble & very
compressible - no Sub-Sen., nor Cerebral
symptoms, slept but little during the
night - Bowels acted several times,
thirst still urgent. The Blister drew
slightly, which seems to arrest the
progress of the swelling & lowers the
scalp - The Kellebore had been
repeated only twice in 12 grs doses.
Continued - Took H. 15. grs. ~~very~~
administered at 1/2 after 9, & checked in
A.M. Stomach became irritable -
gave 12 grs Murate Lact opii.

Bowels now seemed to act too
freely, gave 12 grs, (in course of an hour)
more Mur. S. Op. - Slight delirium
occurred, which I attribute to the effect
of the opii, slight hiccup was
noticed, which is frequently the effect
of Kellebore, to allay this soon.
Her Hts 1st 6h - 7p. 2nd 8p. 3p. - She
soon fell into a quiet sleep -
slept an hour & awoke much
refreshed - Pulse by noon
reduced to 84 - ^{& increased in frequency} - Still free
from any pain in the head -

Dr. O'Connell, gave her 12 grs
H. 15 grs Murate Lact Proe -
The dose to be repeated every 3
hours, & the Kellebore every 4
hours, provided her pulse rose
in frequency - At night, gave Blue
Pills & if restful, 25 grs Mur Lact opii

to be repeated if necessary. If the
hiccough should occur, give
Linct. Spt. 3p. or Spt. S. after 3p. —
Continue the Linc. Muc.

A. A. Bell
30. Found her some better, pulse
110; swelling slightly diminished, slept
Sub. S. till 15. 7th, S. Kellbom
which raised the pulse to 90.
Occasioning at the same time, hiccough,
to which which, Antispasmodics
given, in 3 hours, in four
perspiration, & easy, only
now & then Complaining of
 gastric ~~dis~~ uneasiness. Continued
Mucos. Linct. Muc 15 7th does,
con 3 hours - with ~~some~~ Spt
At 6th, as a diaphoretic

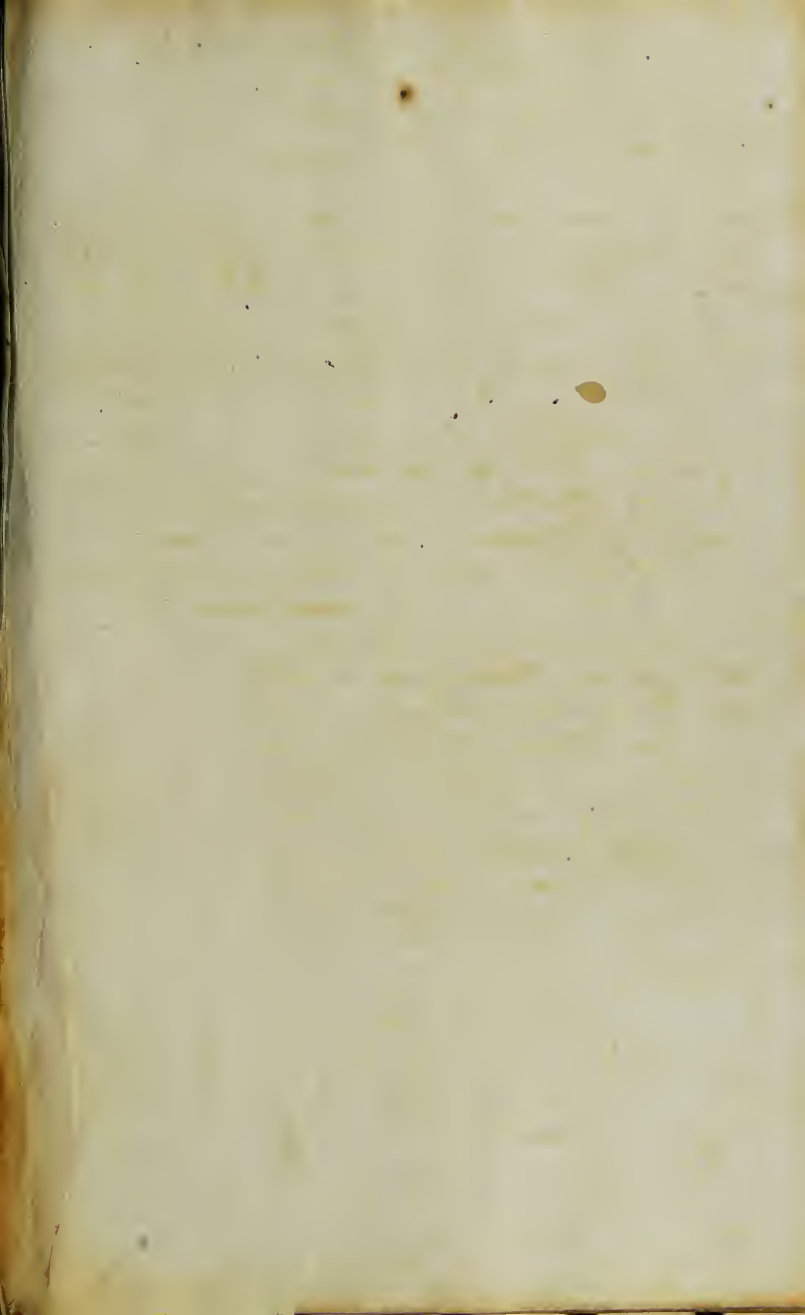
31. Dr. - ~~The~~ Patient better, bowels
not moved since day before yesterday
Give dose Spt, operated, gives
diarrhea, increased to check more
Spt 12th - Patient much better
Continue treatment, except
little Camphor water, to be
given occasionally.

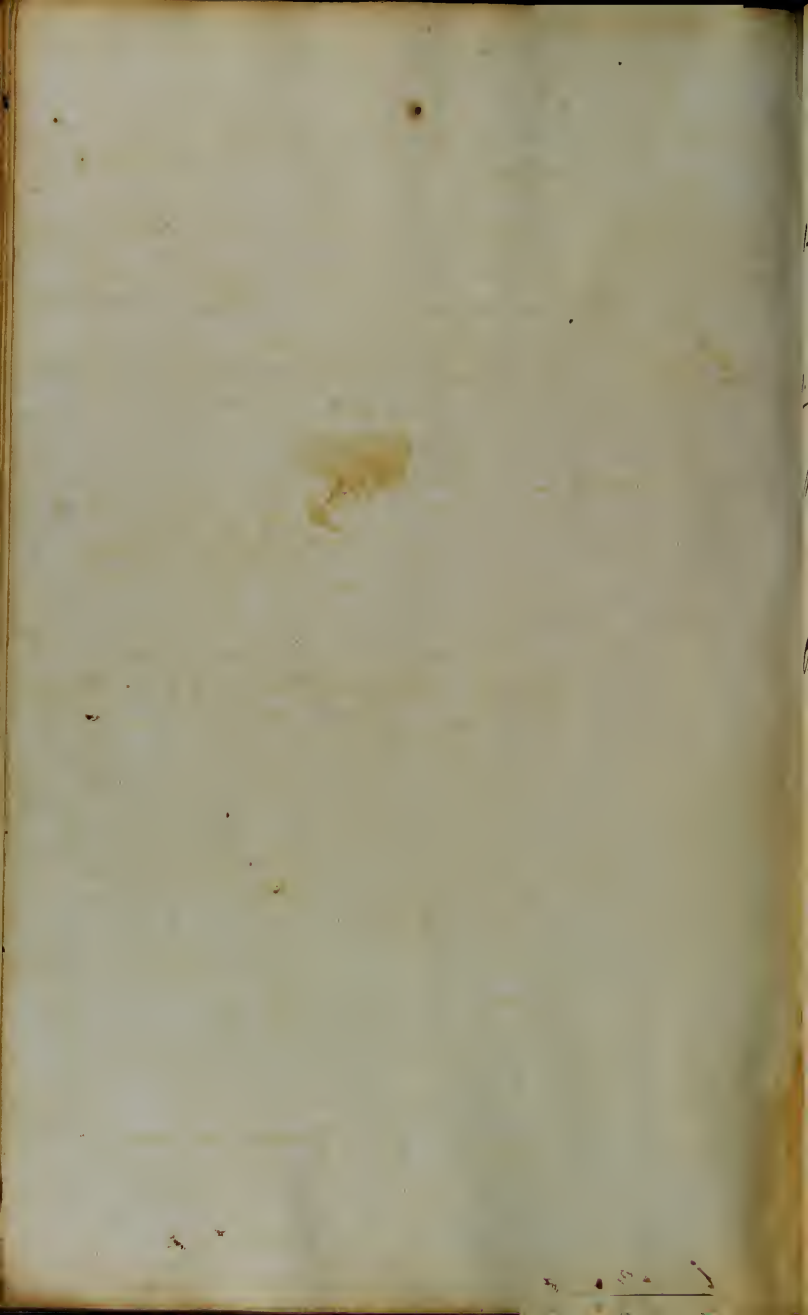
Note 1.

Dr. C. H. Spencer endeavours in
the Southern Med. & Sur. journal for
April 1854 to establish Camphor as a
cure in ergasilas

Note 2.

A poultice made of bruized Cran-
berries is said to be good as a local
application (Newspaper)





Materi Medica - Houston

Is the Science which treats of Medicines
The Agents are divided into -

1. Vital - Agents which act through
influence of vitality - depending
thereon for their action - which
are divided into
1. Sedatives - Which lessens the vital
actions -

2
Mechanics - which

3
Chemical - Which unite independently
~~of~~ ~~its~~ ~~upon~~ the tissues, com-
bining with them -

Aqua Regia - Nitro-Muriatic acid

Nitric acid 1 part 431.
Muriatic " 2 parts 431" - $\frac{431}{314}$
Water " 4. " - $\frac{431}{314}$

The water with the Nitric Acid, then
add the Muriatic acid, this prevents
the escape of the Chlorine,
~~does prevent the formation of white glass~~
~~water - 431 p. Sweets Nitric have been~~
added. This must be a Muriatic
as to the dose - I should 10 - or 20
drops. a large dose -

Stimulents.

Capsicum - Cayenne Pepper. Inhab.
America - Vase powder gr. v-x.
Tinct. $\text{℥} \text{ss}$ - $\text{℥} \text{ss}$ - East Indies &
Tropical America - Principle -
Capsicum - Stimulent and Powerful
Rube-facient.

Sinapis Nigra and Alba. White &
Black Mustard. Seed when
swallowed is laxative. Action on the
indicates in torpidity of the stomachs -
Valuable Rube-facient. Stimulent
It frequently determines to the
Kidneys, has been beneficially employed
in dropsy. Plaster of Mustard should
be allowed to remain on too long -
Action principle Val. oil - See -
Dispensatory.

PROGRAMME OF CEREMONIES
ON LAYING THE CORNER STONE OF THE
WASHINGTON MONUMENT,
IN HAMILTON SQUARE,
OCTOBER 19th, 1847.

The Procession having arrived at the Square, the commencement of the Ceremonies will be announced by the firing of a single gun.

1. PRAYER, by the Rev. THOS E. VERMILYE, D. D.
2. Laying of the CORNER STONE, by Governor YOUNG,
ASSISTED BY THE GOVERNORS OF OTHER STATES.
3. The following ODE, written at the request of the Committee, by GEORGE P. MORRIS, Esq.

*Will be sung by the Members of the several Musical Societies,
assisted by the whole assemblage.*

Music:—"Old Hundred."

A monument to Washington?
A tablet graven with his name?
Green be the mound it stands upon,
And everlasting as his fame.
His glory fills the land—the plain,
The moor, the mountain, and the mart.—
More firm than column, urn, or fane,
His monument—the human heart.
The Christian—patriot—hero—sage!
The chief that heaven in mercy sent:
His deeds are written on the age—
His country is his monument.
"The sword of Gideon and the Lord,"
Was mighty in his mighty hand:—
The God who guided, he adored,
And, with His blessing, freed the land.
The first in war—the first in peace—
The first in hearts that freemen own:—
Unparalleled—till time shall cease—
He lives—immortal and alone
Yet let the rock-hewn tower arise,
High to the pathway of the sun,
And speak to the approving skies,
Our gratitude to Washington.

4. ADDRESS, by Chief Justice SAMUEL JONES.
5. An ORIGINAL QUARTETTE, dedicated to the Washington Monument Association words and music written for, and sung by "The APOLLO BROTHERS."
6. ADDRESSES, { by G. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq., and
J. C. HART, Esq.

ELIAS G. DRAKE,
HAMILTON FISH,
WILLIAM HALL,
JOSEPH C. HART,
CALVIN POLLARD,

COMMITTEE
OF
ARRANGEMENTS.

BY ORDER
ROBT. D. HART, Sec'y.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, Stationer and Printer, corner Wall and Water-sts.

MOUNT VERNON LODGE,

No. 73,

I. O. of O. F.

Instituted August 5th, 1842.



CELEBRATION

OF

LAYING THE CORNER STONE

OF

WASHINGTON MONUMENT,

BY THE

WASHINGTON MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

New-York, October 19th, 1847.

731111-1

Jefferson Medical College, }
March 8. 1849 }

Mr. Addison A. Bell, of Geo~
is entitled to examination in Class No. 8

R. M. Mustin Dear.

My Dear Sir,

I do see the necessity of altering
a single word. It is quite correct as it is, and
reflects great credit upon its author.

Yours Truly
Theophilus Fiske

Feb. 1. 1849

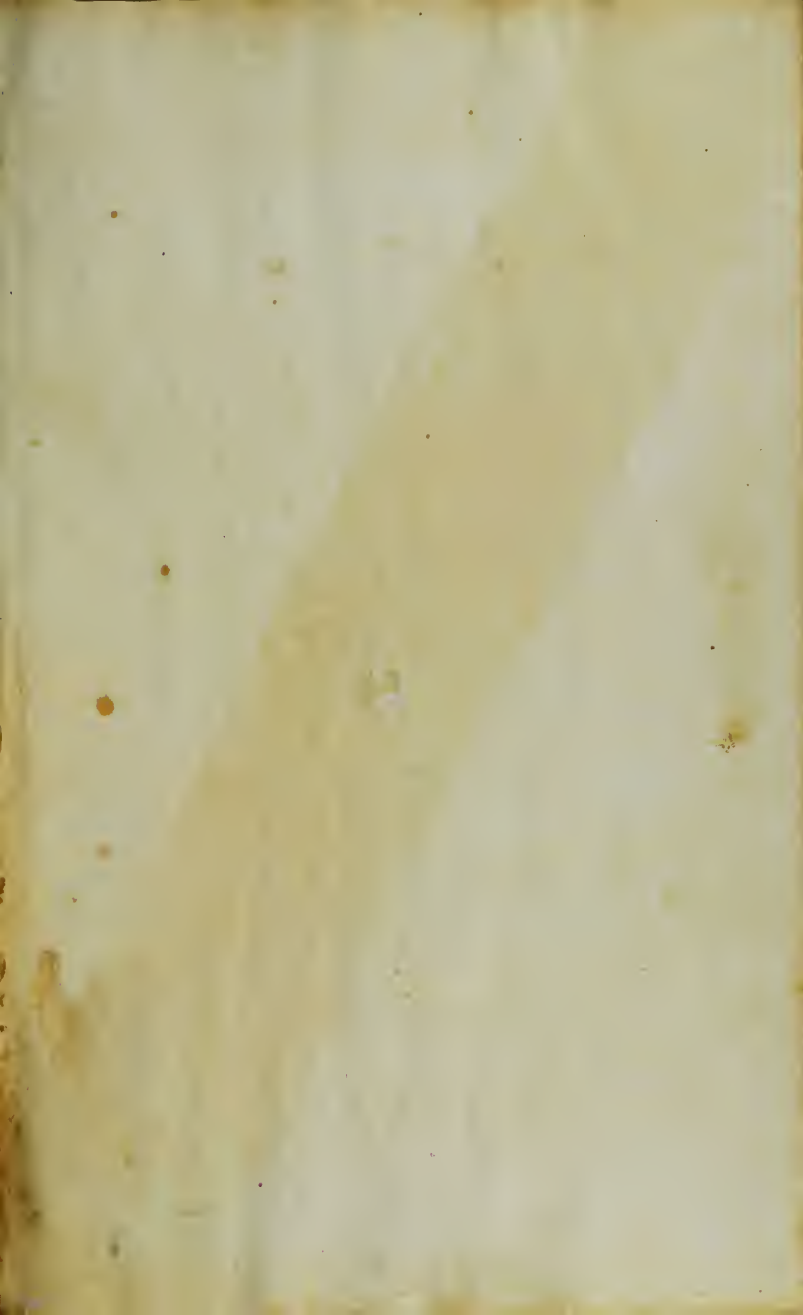
Dear Sir

I return to you, inclosed,
Dr. Durburner's letter in which
I beg you to receive my thanks.
I have read it with great
pleasure, and was happy
to find that he met the
attack with such prompti-
-tude, to which, probably his
good success is attributable

When you write to the Doctor
may present my respectful
regards, & believe me very
truly your obed. servt.

Chas. May Jr

Mr. Beale





New York Oct 28. 48.

Dear Sir,

I am delighted to hear of the success of our operations. It certainly removes a disgusting deformity. I shall think up some hard names for it sooner or later.

I have lately straightened a knee which had been ankylosed 12 years. I cut all the tendons below the joints and portions on the sides of the vastus externus and internus.

Great force was required, which I would not have made without the full influence of Chloroform.

I would advise you ^{to} try first this plan. After the leg is straight, you must confine it by a splint on one or both sides -

If you cannot succeed, Amputation is justifiable -

L^t Bell

Yours truly

J. Mott

New York 20 May 48

Dear Sir,

Yours of the 12th Inst. in the the spec-
-imen came safely to hand.

The tumor belongs to those growths
which the French Surgeons have called Vegetations - they
were formerly called Vascular Warts. The singular
part of it is, that she has two Sisters affected in the
same way - they are generally the result of unclean-
-liness or irritation and are not malignant in
their nature.

Excisions or Caustic application are
necessary for their cure. The liquid Caustics you
will find the most effectual, as the liquid Potash
or the Acid Nitrate of Mercury, applied one or one
two at a time with a Camels Hair pencil.

I am justified to hear that the deformity
of your lip has been cured, & that speech also has
been improved.

Yours truly

J. Mott.

Dr. Bell -

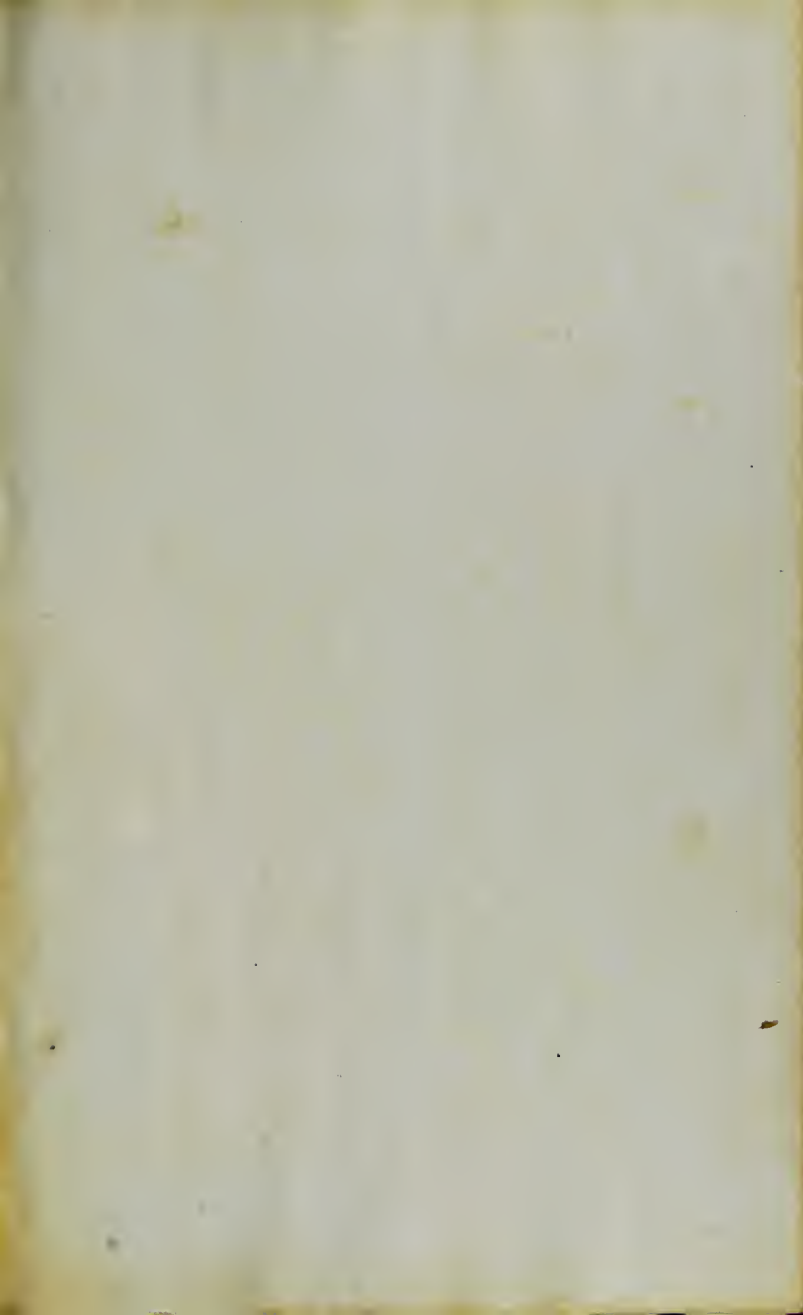
P.S. If you observe any more of these before & after, but the most important
to note - you will see a red spot here, that is a red spot - a to a point





The Unholy Cord.

Generally ploughs off in three or four days. Sometimes it will leave fleshy excrescences, which is generally termed "proud flesh". Prof. Bedford has a great deal of confidence in the simple application of Palmeto to the trouble part - this will be generally all that is needed.



Purulent Ophthalmia.

Known by difficulty of opening the eye
there is a kind of agglutination of the
lids. The upper eye lid is protruded
this is produced in a majority of the
cases by a ~~po~~ leucocortical secretion
or some acid secretion of the Mucous

Treatment -

Wash — Bichloride Mercury - gr. i.
Sal Ammoniac gr. vii.
Aqua. ℥ vii.

Nitrate Silver

Aqua Distillant

gr. v.
℥ i.
℥ i.

How to use it - First cleanse the
eye with the wash wash with a clean
sponge - Then with a camel's hair
pencil paint over the conjunctiva -
this may be used three or four
times a day.

Purulent Ophthalmia is an inflammation
of the conjunctiva. If early called to
a case the prognosis is good.

Oritis is a supuration of or the
inflammation of pus between the lamellae
of the Cornea.

At night the eye lids may
be painted with the red Precipitate
ointment.

Dr. Dodson has a great deal
of confidence in this treatment -
in the early stage -

Mammary Gland Diseases of.

After delivery Enlargement of the milk glands are liable to take place--

Treatment— Friction with common sweet oil will generally dissipate these enlargements—

Iodide Potassium

When treat diseases of the Mucous Membranes, if you use this ~~remedy~~ remedy give small doses else you will aggravate the disease you are trying to cure—

Prof. Mitchell
of Jax Cal.

Miscellaneous Recipes

Cough.

- ℞. Sapp. Balsam Tolu
 Perrygore
 Olive oil -
 Spts nitre
 Syrup Squills ā ā - ℥i.

V. Mott.

Chrom's Gleet.

- ℞ Ext Cicuta ℥i.
 pub. Opii ℥iio
 Ft. Pile xx. - one every three hours.

Gonorrhoea.

- ℞. Bal Capivi ℥ss.
 Camp. Spts lavender ℥ii
 " Nitre ℥ii
 Trost Opii. ℥i.
 pub. Gum. Arabic ℥ii
 Ag Font Bulent ℥iv. M -

Dissolve the arabic in the boiling water and
 add the other ingredients give table spoon
 full ter die -

Chapman -

German Eye Water.

- ℞ Sulfate Zinc ℥iv.
 Gum Arabic ℥ss.
 Spring Water ℥vi. M.

Indellible Ink.

- ℞. Nitrate Silver ℥ii.
 Gum Arabic ℥ii
 Ague ℥vi. - M.

Yellow Wash
 R4. Perchloride Mercury gr. vi.
 Aque Calcis. ʒ. iii. M.

Litron Antisept -
 R4. Pur. Mercury by weight - 1 part
 Nitric Acid 2 "
 olive oil 9 "
 Lard - 3 " M

For eye lids.
 R4. Zuty. ʒii.
 Spina cti - ʒp.
 Rub them closely together - then close
 the eye at night and apply it the edges -
 It will do no hurt if it gets in the eyes.
 Mott.

Cough in inflammation of the lungs.
 R4. Camp. Linct. Aq. ʒi.
 Oxydell Seille a a - ʒi.
 Tart Antimony ʒiij.
 Ext Glycerh - ʒij.
 Muc Gum Acac - ʒii.

R4. Wash for the Gums.
 Linct Myrrh ʒp
 " bark ʒp
 Rhatar - ʒp. M.
 V. Mott.

A Good Anodyne -
 R4. Syr. Poppis - ʒij.
 Pul Gum Acac - ʒij.
 Selt Morphine - ʒttij.
 Give 1/2 pist - the other 1/2 in 2 hours afterwards
 Bedford

Mark Lone Nipples.

R₄ Nitrate Argentum grs. 10- to 20.
Aqua Rara 3i.

Chilblains

14.	Scap. Tinnament.	34.
	Lin. Cnatharides	31.
	Aqua Ammonia	31.
	Oil Orgasum	31p. m

For the same —

R. Hyd. Chlorate lime.
Lard -

Gonorrhoea —

174. Bal. Caparia & Lts Nitre aa. ʒi.
 Linet Kino & Serebinth aa ʒi.
 Linet Apri - - - ʒp - m.
 Take two teaspoonfulls night & morning -
 Beagard -

Pills for Sep. Month.

R. Lactate of Iron. ʒij.
Aloes " ℥ss.
Pule. Ginger. " i. M.
Pule. 60. one Morn. & Evn. Mott -

10 *Diarrhoea in Children -*

R ₄ .	Camp. Calachur.	℥ij.
	Camp. Linet ap ⁱ .	℥ij.
	White Sugar.	℥ij.
	Mint Water	℥iv.

Take large sea horse full after every
anchoage & the booms — Most —

R4 Blue Pico

Make into pills - Dose 2 per day - " 1/4 "

Rheumatism

R. Vinum Colchicum

Magnesia - a a -

1 tea spoon full every hour until it nauseates

alts

Dismenorrhoea -

1/4. Ext. Heaps -

" Seltzer - a a Di.

Gum Camphor - Di. M -

10 Piles - one every 2 hours Bedford.

For Gonorrhoea.

R. Balsam Capivi ℥ iii.

Pulv. Cubeb. ℥ iv ss.

Tallap grs. xlv

Make into an electuary - Give 1/2

in the morning & the other at night -

Pratts Cathartic Pill.

R. Albes Pulv - ℥ iii.

Scammony ℥ i ss.

Gamboge - " i

Tallap " 1/4

Calomel - ℥ 1 1/4

Tart Emetic ℥ ss

By Coming. Stender

Tricorrhoea.

R. Tricet apii. ℥ i.

Electate Lead - grs xxx.

put this in a pt warm water. Shake it well

& all. a Male Springs full every night - Internally Bel
Capivi ℥ i. Camphor Tricet apii ℥ i. M. one tea spoon full 3
times daily in water - & the Blomest will bear it -

Dact Ostrum. Pill for Eclerasis-
pain in the stomach & breast - for dyspepsia
& Common Louse. -

Rf. Annul. Scales pul. V. Sifted -
Alces. Pul. Myrrh - 3ij.
Cart. bel Sal Soda - 3i. m
Make into pills Common Shot -

Retention Catamenia
Rf. Green Myrrh. 3ij.
Sulph of Ferri 3i.
Sub Carb Potash 3f
Cemphor 3ss. m.
P.P. 36. Dose 3 D.C.

Pustular Ophthalmia

Always owing to disordered state of the
Digestive organs. - Give powder every
morning of 2 grs. Nigae & 4 grs Rhei for
4 days to a child from two to 6 years old -

Infirmity Violent Ophthalmia

Always dangerous - conveyed only by the
touch - Cup on the temples -
Wash - 20 grs Acetate lead - to one
pt water - Dose - of 3ij. Eps salts - 4 grs -
Fast Remedy - in tepid tumbler water
Dose 10 f. lable 10 f. lable every hour
until nausea is produced.

Dr.

For warts or excrescences on the Conjunction

Rf. Unguent Nitrohum 3ss. xxx.
Pure Ag - 3i.

Apply to the lid and wash it off with
water -

Incipient stage of phthisis
R. Nephthae.

Acid. Sulph. An.

Sine. opii. Camph - a a f ʒj. M -

Dose tea spoonful night and morning
and often of the cough - troublesome. Also
drink freely of wild cherry bark during
the day. Matt -

For female 48 complains of palpitation of
the heart & gastric irritation, bowels irregular
and a oedema of the feet & legs.

Prescribed R. Pul. ferri. Carb. gr. XXXVI.

Zingiberis

Scillae a a gr. xij M -

ft. pulv xij -

Dose one three times day.

Female - aet - 35. - there is considerable gastric derange-
ment, and some diseases symptomatic of organic disease
of the stomach, general debility & amenorrhoea
advise a tonic course to be pursued -

R. Ferri Lac. - - - grs XXIV

Bismuthi. Subnitras grs xij

Pul Zingiberis gr. xv

Ext Gentianae q. S. M -

ft. pil. No - xij -

Dose one three times a day before eating
R. Emplastr. picis over the epigastrium -
Drink freely every day infusion humuli
Matt Clinie -

Chorea - Treated with Carb
iron, and strichnino

Dragford N. J. also purgative

R. Senna - - - 3j.
Sallap 3i.
Cardamum seed - 3i-6i.
Cream Tartar 3j.

Infuse in pint water -

Min. glass full two or three times
a day -

Cathartic Pill

R. Blue Mass. 3j.
Aloes 3ss
Tart Antimony gr. ss M.

Tart Pellets XX. Made into Mass,
with alcohol - Load -

Dose from 1/2 to 5

R. The Same
Aloes. 3j.

Gambage

Scammony

Colocynthis

Pulv. Rhei

Sapo. Castile

Sallap a a 3ss

Tart Emetic.

Much Gum Acacia q. s. gro. XXX.

Liniment

R. Hyd. Bichloridum gro. v.

Tart Antimony 3j.

Aqua Bullientis 3j M.

or Counter irritation.

Spursdell

Dianthaea Atractatum In leethen
Childers

R^y. Calomet - gr. ss.
" Preparata Crota gr. ij
" Opia gr. 1/8. etc.

Made into powder one given night
& morning - to be decreased -

Cough Mixture -

R^y. Gum Arabic - - - ℥i
Sachs Abbi ℥i
Balsam Copavia ℥i ss.
Spts nitre ℥i ss.
Tinct opia ℥i M.

Dose tea spoonfull
three times per day - M. S. Durham
May 10th - 1848 -

Cretaceous Mixture -

Prepared Chalk - ℥ss.
White Sulphur - Gum acacia and ℥ij.
Cinnamon Water - ℥iv. M.
Good preparation in diarrhoea -

Counter Irritant - Grenville's Lotion.

R^y. liq ammonia fort ℥i.
Sps Rosmarin " ℥vi.
Tinct Camph - " ℥ij M.

The stronger is made as follows -

liq ammonia ℥x
Sps Rosmarin ℥ss.
Tinct Camph ℥ij. M.

The stronger lotion vesicates readily - A piece
of Cotton, linen, or flannel folded several times
is imbed with it & applied to the part

Dr. Dewees Preparation of Guaia

Take of the best Guaia in Powder
four ounces; Carbonate of Soda or
Potassa one drachm & a half Pimento
in powder an ounce Dilute with
a pound - Digest for a few days.

The dose is a tea spoon full three
times a day to be gradually increased
if necessary Dispensatory pg 1172.

Beef Tea. Beef Tea

Take two pounds & a half of lean
beef, Cut into small pieces, put into
three pints of water in an earthen
poker; Let this simmer, never boil,
until the liquor is consumed to a pt.
& a half, then strain carefully. The
liquor should be transparent, and the
color of dark Sherry, and may be
drank warm or cold -

Sold Mrs Gay. July

Hemorrhage Powder

Rf Kino -
Act Gummi
api -

3i
3ss
gr ij - or more. etc

Divide in 12 parts
Take three
times a day -

Schnucker's Solution. (Smukes).

℞. Nitrate Potash - - - ℥iv.
 Mur. Ammonia (Sal Am.) 3℥ij
 Vinegar - 0j
 Water (Aque) O℥. iii.

Chelius's Surg. Vol. I. pg 443.
 used as a cold fomentation as
 in inflam. of the brain -

Antidote for Arsenic.

Hydrate Sesquioxide of Iron.
 Table Spoon full at a dose, repeated
 The Anhydrous Sesquioxide is the
 next best. (Houston)

It may be made by adding carbonate
 of Soda to the Muriate of Iron -
 Given the Moist State mixed
 with water - forms an inert basic
 arseniate of ~~Iron~~ - the peroxide of
 Iron -

Chapman's Prescription, for 2. turmentum
 June - ℞. Bark - - - 3℥j
 " Lemon juice 3℥ss.
 Armo. Sulph. Acid. 3℥j
 Confection Chit - - 3℥j
 Præ Mix - 7℥viij-iii.
 Table Spoon full ter in die -

Gonorrhoea -
Mittels - Pils -

Philada. July 1849

R^x - M. Copavica - - - -

M. Cubebis

" Ferribinto a ʒij

Opi - - - - ʒij - iv -

Magnesia - sufficiens

to make into pills - Pilula - 60.

Dose two - three times day.

An Injector may be used 1/4 gr.

Nit Silver to ʒij - Water -

In Chronic Gonorrhoea -
Nit silver is your rampson.
May use Lellene's instrument

Dysmenorrhoea - -

Pulb Gum Guaiac ʒviij -

Cardiaca Vel Putres ʒij -

Pulb Ammonia - - - ʒij -

Alcohol - - - ʒij -

This is Deane's preparation of Gum

The oil of Sal Ammoniac -

may be added

See Miss Females & their

Diseases - 443 -

R^x Ricini Oil ʒss

Oil Cinnamon 5 Drops.

Chloroform 30 Ds

Tine Anethusa ʒss

Cure for Toothache

R_x Arsenic 10 gr

Sulph Morphine gr x With a sufficient quantity
of Rencasote to make it into past Then apply
about one fiftieth of a grain to the nerve of the
tooth confined by a piece of Cotton for twenty four
hours

2, 00
 46
 1, 54
 80
 2, 34

462
 31
 293
 462

Dr H. St. J. Hillman
 Dr H. St. J. Hillman
 Dr H. St. Hillman

2, 00
 1, 54
 80
 2, 34

462
 31
 293
 462

Dr H. St. J. Hillman

may be above
 per Misses J. &
 Dineen - 443 -

R4 Ricini Oil 50
 Oil Cinnamon 5 Drops.
 Chloroform 30 Do
 Tine Anelusa 25.

Jan. 2nd. 1847
L. Morrison. 67.
und M. Kimmel 90.
Adrian A Bell
Nases R. Hayt. 79

Morning -
L. W. Morrison
E. M. Kimmel.
A. A. Bell.

Burning fluid.

Spirits of wine, saturated with
Spirits turpentine - appears a pleasant
light when burned in lamps -

Nov 23. 1848 -

This fluid is highly inflammable
& should be burnt in lamps made
especially for using it, having the
tubes at least an inch & 3/4 long.

$$\begin{array}{r} 1,00 \\ 46 \\ \hline 1,46 \\ 80 \\ \hline 2,26 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ 91 \\ \hline 293 \\ 46\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Dr H. St. J. Hillman
Dr H. St. J. Hillman
Dr H. St. Hillman

$$\begin{array}{r} 2,40 \\ 1,34 \\ \hline 3,74 \\ 82 \\ \hline 2,92 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 462 \\ 91 \\ \hline 293 \\ 46\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$$

Dr H. St. Hillman

may be used
per Miss Jenkins &
Diseases - 443 -

R
Ricin Oil 30
Oil Cinnamon 5 Drops.
Chloroform 30 Do
Tine Anelusa 20.

Joseph C. Truesdell
Mt Vernon
Chenango Co. N. Y.

Elijah Ford.
Peter Falls.
N. Y.

Different States of The Pulse. Taken
at Morning and Evening.

Evening Jan. 2nd. 1849

John W. Morrison. 67.

Edmund M. Kimmel 90.

Adrian A Bell

Moses C. Hayt. 79

Morning -
J. W. Morrison
E. M. Kimmel.
A. A. Bell.

Form of the title page of a Thesis.

A Thesis

On
Cholera Infantum
for the degree of Doctor of Medicine

in the

University of New York

By

Addison A. Bell

Session 1847-'48.

Written Wednesday 24th Nov. 1847.

